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JOHNSTONE & DUNCKLEE.

Hogs and Pork.

The plate which is presented to the readers of the *Farmer* with this number, gives a handsome portrait of a specimen of the improved breed of hogs, now known as the Improved Essex or Fisher Hobbs breed. Like all improved live stock, this breed had its origin in England, and the first person who recognized the merits of the original Essex variety of hogs was a member of the aristocracy, Lord Western, under whose care the breed became one of the most noted in England for profit. It will be seen therefore, that some good occasionally comes even out of Nazareth, and that though we may not as Americans prefer the institutions of England to our own, or even respect what she reverences in a high degree, that is, rank and ancient lineage, yet it must be acknowledged that modern agriculture owes much to that class of men, both for improvements in herds of animals beneficial to the farmer, and also for experiments to test the value of new modes of conducting the business of the farm. We say that modern agriculture owes them much; we do not admit that it owes them all, by any means. But it must be admitted it is

very seldom that we hear the names of the upper classes of any other country in Europe connected with improvements in agriculture, and we are very sure the annals of either France or Spain, or Italy, or Germany, may be searched in vain for the connection of a titled name with an improvement in the breed of hogs.

The Improved Essex breed is stated to have carried off more prizes at the Great Smithfield Club Show, than any other variety. After Lord Western died, W. Fisher Hobbs became the most celebrated breeder of this variety of hogs, and several importations of animals from his improved stock have been made into the United States within the past two years. Among these that of Mr. Lewis G. Morris of Fordham in Westchester, New York, is highly spoken of. We believe Mr. Thorne of Thorndale in Dutchess County has also made a recent importation of animals direct from the stock of Mr. Hobbs.

Stephens in his Book of the Farm, gives as the points of a fat pig, the following which every man who has ever raised one, will at once recognize as being correct, and which it will be seen our portrait fulfils to the letter. The back should be nearly straight, and though arched a little from head to tail, that is no fault. The back should be uniformly broad, and rounded along the whole body. The touch all along the back should be firm and springy, the thinnest skin springing most. The shoulders, sides and hams should be deep perpendicularly, and in a straight line from shoulder to ham. The closing behind well filled up; the legs short, and bone small; the neck short, thick and deep; the cheeks round and filled out; the face straight, nose fine, eyes bright, ears pricked, and the head small in proportion to the body. A curled tail is an indication of a strong back.

On the quality of the Improved Essex breed the same writer passes the following opinion: "I never saw a breed to equal that originated by the late Lord Western of Essex, for laying on a due



proportion of fat and lean, and I believe it to be a cross between the Essex and Chinese breeds. I received a present of a young boar and sow of that breed from Lord Panmure, and had the breed as long as I farmed; and such was the high condition constantly maintained by the pigs, on what they could pick up at the standing, besides the feed of turnips supplied to them daily, that one could be killed at any time for the table. They were exceedingly gentle, indisposed to travel far, not very prolific, could attain, if kept on, to a great weight, and so compact in form, and small of bone and offal, that they invariably yielded a larger weight of pork than was judged of before being slaughtered. Though the less valuable offal was small, the proportion of loose seam or lard was always great, and more delicious ham than they afforded was never raised in Westphalia.

Of the same breed Mr. Colman in his report on European Agriculture remarks, after stating that he had seen no individual hogs, and no breed of swine in England, in any respect superior to those which abound in this country:

"The best hogs which I have seen are the Essex White, raised by a distinguished breeder, Mr. J. W. Hobbs, and the Berkshire, and the Neapolitan. These are often crossed, and variously intermixed. The hogs of a most successful farmer in Cornwall, to whom I have before referred were a mixture of the Essex and the Neapolitan, and a boar which he had imported from the United States. They were customarily killed at one year old, weighing from 300 to 350 pounds. Some that I saw at two years old, he calculated would weigh 700 pounds. He has killed some that weighed 720 pounds.—These are very extraordinary weights. His hogs go in the pasture from April till October and have no other feed. In the autumn they are put up, and fattened with steamed potatoes mixed while warm with barley meal. Twelve gallons of barley meal

he deems sufficient for fattening a hog fed in this way. They are watched by a man who supplies them as often as their troughs are empty, and as he can induce them to eat. His practice corresponds with that of a successful farmer in Vermont which I shall detail to my readers. His hogs were kept in his pastures from spring till autumn, during the grass season, without other feed than at night the refuse or slops of the dairy. In the autumn they were brought into warm styes, and were continued to be fed upon hay chopped and steamed for them, with a very small quantity of corn meal mixed with it. In this way he made excellent hogs and at a cheap rate. One acre of land was sufficient to support six hogs. He occasionally changed their pasture. He deemed hogs kept in this way a more profitable stock than sheep—a discovery which, I think, will surprise many breeders of swine."

In contrast with this improved breed of this very useful and profitable animal, we present a portrait of the old English breed of hogs. Many will recognise him as a likeness of some of those within their own vicinity, and possibly a few of our readers may take him for a progenitor of some of the stock on their own farms. We shall not be surprised at that, for not unfrequently in the droves that are brought to this city for the purpose of shipment, a good many come under our notice that show marks of being lineal descendants of the very boar portrayed in our engraving. The same long heavy head, the same hanging flaps of ears, the same crooked back, and coarse hair, the same great bushy tail, the same amount of bone in the frame, and the same ponderous limbs; but the carcass is generally lighter, and wants the depth in the body, being rather more of the greyhound make and showing a greater aptitude for speed than this one we show. If any of our readers have animals among their stock like that fellow, we advise them

to sell their whole stock as soon as possible for whatever they can get, and procure one good animal resembling in some of its main features the one in our frontispiece.

In connection with hogs, we take from the Ohio *Cultivator* the following very valuable information relative to the profit that accrues from feeding corn to them. It is taken from a report now in course of publication in the Transactions of the Ohio State Agricultural Society for 1852, written by a Mr. C. C. Saws of Highland county in that State, and it is an answer to an inquiry as to how much pork a bushel of corn will make. The report says:

"It is estimated, from an experiment made by S. B. Anderson, that 100 bushels of corn will produce 10.50 lbs. of gross increase in the weight of hogs. 100 thrifty hogs were weighed and put into a pen. They were fed for 100 days as much corn as they would eat. The average consumption was 100 bushels every six days. The average gross increase per hog for the 100 days was 175 lbs., or at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per day.

It thus appears that 1 bushel of corn will produce a gross increase of $10\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Throwing off 1-5 to come at the net weight, gives 8 2-5 lbs. of pork as the product of 1 bushel of corn. If 8 2-5 lbs. of pork are made by 1 bushel, or 56 lbs. of corn, 1 lb. of pork is the product of 6 2-3 lbs. of corn.

From an experiment made by Samuel Linn, of this county, with 58 hogs, as reported in the Patent Office Report for 1849, $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of corn produced 1 lb. of pork.

From the experiment of the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, reported in the Patent Office Report for the year 1847, it appears that 3 4-5 lbs. of cooked meal made 1 lb. of pork. This experiment was on a small scale.

Assuming that it requires 6 2-3 lbs. of corn to make 1 lb. of pork, the cost of its production will be seen from the following table. The labor of feeding and taking care of the hogs is not included in the estimate:

When corn costs $12\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. per bush., pork costs $1\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. per lb.
When corn costs 17¢. per bush., pork costs 2¢. per lb.
When corn costs 25¢. per bush., pork costs 3¢. per lb.
When corn costs 33¢. per bush., pork costs 4¢. per lb.
When corn costs 42¢. per bush., pork costs 5¢. per lb.

The following table shows what the farmer realizes for his corn, when sold in the form of pork:

When pork sells for 3¢. per lb., it brings 25¢. a bushel for corn.
" " 4 " " 33 " "
" " 5 " " 42 " "
" " 6 " " 50 " "

The Feeding of Cattle.

Every thing that will tend to give information of the value of food for producing flesh is instructive to the farmer. A healthy ox, says a very intelligent Scotch writer, will consume about one fiftieth of its own weight of hay, straw, or other dry food per day, and nearly one fifth of its own weight of turnips. Cattle, by actual experiment, weighing each about 700 to 750 pounds, allowed as much straw as they can eat, consumed 150 to 180 pounds of turnips per day. Colonel McDonald, of Logan, in Scotland, has been making some excellent experiments relative to the amount of feed required for

cattle, and the profits to be made by stall-feeding. According to investigations of Dr. Lyon Playfair, as published by him in *Transactions of the Royal Agricultural Society*, it takes the following quantities of certain kinds of food to produce one pound of flesh:

100 lbs. turnips.	7.4 lbs. bread.
50 " potatoes.	7.1 " flour.
50 " carrots.	4 lbs. lean meat.
25 " cows' milk.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. peas.
9 " oat-meal.	3.3 " beans.
7.1 lbs. barley meal.	

Col. McDonald recently made an experiment with 65 head of Galloway cattle of two and three years of age. They were divided into 21 lots, of which 19 had three each, and two lots contained four head. Each lot consisted of two two-year-old, and one three-year old steers. The trial lasted for 100 days, and the following table contains the results. The animals being weighed before they were put up for trial, and immediately after the conclusion. The first column in the table shows the weight in pounds of turnips, ruta-bagas, mangold wurtzels, or green food that each lot consumed in the hundred days; the second column shows the weight of each lot when put up at the commencement of the 100 days; the third column shows the weight of each lot at the end of the 100 days. It is also to be premised that each lot of cattle had the same amount in money value of hay, bean-meal, oil-cake or rape-cake; so that the cost of the increase of the weight was just the same.

	lbs. of green food.	First w't.	Second w't.
1. Mangolds and bean-meal.....	9,492	2,804	3,258
2. Turnips and bean-meal.....	12,992	2,802	3,248
3. Turnips and o. cake.....	12,992	2,817	3,287
4. Mangold alone.....	11,984	2,805	3,278
5. Turnips alone.....	14,896	2,795	3,274
6. Two feeds of turnips and cooked turnips.....	9,996	2,795	3,343
7. Two feeds of mangolds and cooked turnips.....	8,008	2,796	3,259
8. Two feeds turnips and cooked rape-cake.....	9,996	2,795	3,136
9. Two feeds of small mangolds & cooked food.....	7,504	2,775	3,259
10. Two feeds large mangolds and cooked food.....	7,504	2,747	3,172
11. Turnips grown on good land & cooked food.....	9,996	2,844	3,332
12. Turnips grown on poor land & cooked food.....	9,996	2,835	3,187
13. Hay cut green for fodder.....	9,996	2,492	3,235
14. Hay cut when in flower.....	9,996	2,617	3,191
15. Hay cut when ripe.....	9,996	2,691	3,122
16. Oat-straw for fodder.....	9,996	2,703	3,216
17. Long, red mangolds.....	6,944	2,643	3,061
18. Yellow-globe mangolds.....	6,944	2,617	3,063
19. Carrots white.....	8,400	2,581	3,066
20. Fed loose in box.....	14,896	3,250	3,960
21. Fed in stables.....	14,896	3,251	3,498

In the two last lots there were four cattle each.

The same writer says, let the keeper of live stock remember that the food of cattle requires to be of a certain bulk, and that the stomach requires a certain mechanical stimulus, which the bulk of the food naturally imparts to it. Animals even before birth are affected by insufficient food, which during pregnancy, renders the young at the time both small and weakly, and has also the injurious effect of curtailing the provisions necessary for its future

sustenance; the milk secreted being small in quantity, and poor in quality; and the most liberal treatment will not always remedy the defects created by insufficient food during pregnancy.

Hay Experiments.

I have just concluded an experiment, designed to test the comparative value of coarse and concentrated manures, as top dressings for mowing lands. Two acres were selected that had been laid down to grass about five years, cutting in ordinary seasons from one and a half to two tons per acre. I recently came into possession of this plot of ground, and know little of its past treatment. The underlying rock is granite, the surface soil black loam, the sub-soil a deep yellow loam with gravel below this, and the whole soil well strewn with boulders. The lot was in the form of a long parallelogram, and was divided crosswise into parcels of a quarter acre each, and numbered from one to eight. The lot extended across a gentle slope so that no manure would wash from one plot upon another. No. 1, was left without dressing, to show the natural yield of grass, and to give a standard of comparison. No. 2, was dressed with five one-horse cart loads of coarse unfermented manure from the cow stable, worth about three dollars, including expense of carting and spreading, or at the rate of twelve dollars per acre. It was put on early in March. No. 3, was dressed while the snow was on, with twenty pounds prepared superphosphate of lime, costing fifty cents, or two dollars per acre. No. 4, was treated in April with ashes, sown at the rate of thirty-two bushels to the acre, worth about four dollars. No. 5, had twenty pounds of guano mixed with three bushels of charcoal cinders. These were thrown out from furnaces of locomotives, and in this case were made from Virginia pine wood, and were probably of little value except to absorb and retain the escaping ammonia. They were mixed several weeks before use; value, two dollars per acre. No. 6, had twenty-five pounds of guano mixed in the same way, worth two dollars fifty cts. per acre. No. 7, had a superphosphate of lime of home manufacture. Bones were digested in sulphuric acid put in a whale oil cask, after Professor Way's recipe. The bones had been dissolving four or five months. About four quarts of the liquid were added to twenty pounds of guano and one peck of salt, and the whole intimately mixed with three bushels of the charcoal cinders. As the bones cost us nothing, the value of the whole was estimated at one dollar, or four dollars per acre. No. 8, was dressed with two barrels of droppings from the hen-house. As charcoal cinders and plaster of Paris are constantly kept under the fowls, no accurate estimate can be made of the quantity of pure manure. But it was estimated at two bushels, which at fifty cents per bushel, would make the cost for an acre four dollars. These last four dressings were applied April 4th, during a rain.

Now for the results. Early in July the grass from two square rods in each of the plots of ground was carefully weighed in the green state, and one of those parcels cured and then weighed again, and the dry weight of the remaining parcels calculated from this one.

No. 1, gave 49 lbs. of cured hay, or 3,920 lbs. per acre.

No. 2, gave 61 lbs. or 4,880 lbs. per acre, showing

a gain of 960 lbs.; which, reckoning hay at ten dollars per ton, shows a value of four dollars eighty cents. In other words, I lost seven dollars twenty cents per acre by applying coarse stable manure to this mowing land, in the spring. But this makes no allowance for the strength of the manure not yet exhausted. It is presumed that stable manure applied late in the fall would show larger results. Less of the ammonia is lost, and the solid parts of the manure sink deeper into the soil.

No. 3, gave 62 lbs., which are equal to 4,960 lbs. per acre, a gain of 1,040 lbs. worth five dollars twenty cents. The cost of the prepared superphosphate of lime was two dollars per acre, showing a gain of three dollars twenty cents per acre, or a return of more than a hundred fold for the capital invested.

No. 4, showed no increase. But it cannot safely be inferred that ashes are not generally beneficial as a dressing for grass land. It only proves that this particular soil is well supplied with potash, a fact that would be inferred from its composition, and which I have little doubt an analysis would demonstrate. Ashes in other localities have shown surprising results.

No. 5, gave fifty pounds, or 4,000 pounds per acre; a gain of 80 lbs., and a value of forty cents to the acre. The guano cost two dollars, a loss of one dollar sixty cents to the acre.

No. 6, gave 59 lbs., or 4,750 lbs. to the acre, a gain of 800 lbs., equal to four dollars per acre. The guano cost two dollars fifty cents per acre, making a gain of one dollar and a half.

No. 7, gave 66 lbs., or 5,280 lbs. per acre, a gain of 1,370 lbs., worth six dollars and eighty cents. The cost of manure was four dollars, and the gain two dollars eighty cents.

No. 8, gave 68 lbs., or 5,440 per acre, a gain of 1,520 per acre, worth seven dollars sixty cents per acre. Estimating the manure at four dollars, the gain is three dollars sixty cents per acre, a return of nearly one hundred per cent.

For convenience of reference we arrange the experiments in a tabular form.

No. of plot.	Application to each quarter of an acre	Cost per acre.	Lbs. Hay per acre.	Gain per application.	Gain per acre.	Loss per acre.
1.—	Nothing.		3,920			
2.—5	one horse cart loads of of green unfermented manure, applied in March....	\$12.00	4,880	960		\$7.20
3.—20	lbs. prepared superphosphate of lime applied upon snow in March.....	2.00	4,960	1,040	\$5.20	
4.—5	bushels ashes applied in April.....	4.00	3,929			
5.—20	lbs. of guano mixed with 3 bushels of charcoal cinders from R. Road engine, sown Apr. 4, during rain.	2.00	4,000	80		1.60
6.—25	lbs. guano mixed and sown same as No. 5.....	2.50	4,720	800	1.50	
7.—20	lbs. guano, 1 peck of salt, 3 bushels of cinders, and 4 quarts of dissolved bone liquid, applied April 4th, during rain.....	4.00	5,250	1,360	2.80	
8.—About 2	bushels hen manure contained in two barrels of plaster, &c., applied April the 4th, during rain.....	4.00	5,440	1,520	3.60	

These experiments perhaps do not determine anything with perfect accuracy, and yet enough of them bringing out similar results, would demonstrate—

1st. That concentrated manures are far preferable to stable manure for the dressing of mowing

lands. Eighty pounds of prepared superphosphate of lime in No. 3, or one hundred pounds of guano in No. 6, produce larger results than twelve dollars worth of stable manure. The estimate given of the comparative value of these manures in the *Country Gentleman*, that one hundred pounds of guano is about equal to a load of manure, does not do justice to guano as a dressing for mowing lands. It sustains the opinion advanced by Col. M. P. Wilder and others, that it is cheaper to buy guano at the market price, than to have stable manure given to you, if you have to pay for carting and handling.

2d. It is shown that there is good economy in using larger quantities of guano than eighty pounds to the acre. While this quantity in No. 5, did not pay expenses, one hundred pounds in No. 6, gave a very handsome profit. It is believed that there would be increasing economy in its application up to two or three hundred pounds per acre.

3d. It is shown that farmers have a cheap method of doubling their crops of hay on all lands that do not now produce over one and a half tons an acre. Five dollars worth of guano suitably composted, and applied early in March, or what is better, in November, could hardly fail to add one ton and a half of hay to the yield of each acre.

4th. That the prepared superphosphate of lime in No. 3, and No. 7, is among the cheapest and best of manures. The return is larger for the capital invested than from any other manure.

5th. It is shown that bones dissolved in sulphuric acid, are not only a very powerful manure, but that where farmers can get bones for carting, or at a small cost, that it is good economy to manufacture superphosphate of lime themselves.

6th. It is shown that hen manure is an article of very great value as a fertilizer. Farmers are perfectly safe in having large flocks of poultry—a place to keep them—and abundance of loam, charcoal dust, and plaster of Paris, as absorbents.

7th. The experiment suggests to farmers that more capital invested in manures would make their farming far more profitable. If any one doubts it let him invest a few dollars in guano, or in some good prepared superphosphate of lime, and apply it to any of his exhausted mowing fields this fall. I believe the returns will rarely fail to be more satisfactory than that of bank stock.

Similar experiments to the above will be continued hereafter.—*In N. Y. Agricultor.* W. C.

On the Choice of Brood Mares.

A writer in the London Farmer's magazine makes some excellent remarks on the choice of mares to breed from, which are just as applicable here at present, as in England, and well worth the attention of men in this State, who make a business of raising colts for sale. Without good mares to raise stock from, no breeder can make much improvement in the quality of his horses, let him be ever so choice in his use of handsome, well bred stallions. So well do the earliest and most ancient breeders of horses know this, that almost all their attention is given to their mares, as every one knows, who has ever learned anything about the breeding of the Arabian or the Barb horses. Never breed from a mare that is not well bred. The writer from whom

we quote seems to be well aware of this, and observes, that a well bred mare does not mean one which has many crosses of blood, for many mares nearly or quite thorough bred are very undesirable animals. A well bred mare is one of which the progenitors, for many generations back, have been carefully selected. He then says:

"Always make strong, well-set-on fore-legs a primary object. They should be placed forward, so as to be an efficient support to the animal; and the shoulder ought to stand backward, in order to allow the legs liberty of action; but it must be somewhat round and full, not thin and confined, which some persons conceive to be a *fine* shoulder. Never breed from either mare or stallion with a decidedly bad shoulder. An animal may dispense with almost every other point of excellence, and yet be of some value; but if it has a bad shoulder, it bears so thoroughly the stamp of worthlessness, that nothing else can make amends for this fundamental malformation. If your mare is tolerable in her shoulder, but not very good, endeavor to find a stallion which is particularly excellent in this respect. The forelegs and shoulders being right, action usually follows. But this being a very important point, do not take it for granted, but subject it to your strictest scrutiny. For my own part, I almost think as highly of action in a horse as Demosthenes did of it in reference to an orator; at any rate, not even the most fabulous combination of beauty, breeding, temper, and shape, would induce me to buy a horse which did not possess it.

The foot ought to be taken up straight, by a graceful bend of the knee, and set down again flat, without any deviation either outwards or inwards. The most common faults of action are a sort of shovelling movement forwards, with the knee almost straight, and a sideways motion, either outwards or inwards, with one or both feet. But it is quite impossible for the knee to be too much bent, and the foot to be apparently pushed backwards when taken up instead of forwards, thus causing it to be set down too near the place whence it was raised. Objectionable, however, as such stand-still action may be in a hack, I should prefer it in a brood mare to the opposite defect. The great reason why action in the mare is so essential is, that she having the roadster blood, ought to supply it; whereas, it is not always possible to find it in a stallion: it is, indeed, very rare to see a thoroughbred horse whose action is such as would be desirable in the dark hack, the roadster, or the hunter. The racing man cares not, provided his horse's head is seen first at the winning post, in what form he moves his fore-legs. The qualities which win fame for the racer are speed, endurance, and pluck. The conformation most conducive to speed depends more on the back, loins, and hind-legs, than on the fore-legs; it is, therefore, by no means uncommon to find horses, whose performances on the turf have been above mediocrity, with fore-legs such as would not wear for three months on the road, and with action such as no man would willingly endure in his hack or his hunter. Thoroughbred horses, with every point such as the breeder would desire, combining power and beauty, equally excellent in the fore-legs, their ribs, and their hind-legs, are not to be met with in every neighborhood, and even when found will seldom cover half-bred mares at all, and then only at exorbitant prices. These are the magnates of the stud, which

will not condescend to mates of descent less illustrious than their own. If, then, you cannot secure their services, you must avail yourself of the best within your reach. Supposing your mare has the fore-legs of the action which I have recommended, you may safely put her to a horse which has tolerable fore-legs, provided he is in general power, in pedigree, and in performance such as you desire. I mentioned in a former letter that I once put some mares of my own to "Tomboy;" his fore-legs were by no means first-rate, and his front action was decidedly scrambling and bad; but my mares being excellent in both those points, their stock showed no traces there of their sire's deficiency. To breed colts with bad fore-legs and insufficient bone, is to encumber your land with stock neither useful nor salable. With mares of first-rate excellence in that respect, you greatly extend the range of stallions to which it is safe to put them.

I shall not enlarge upon other points of the mare in detail, for the reason that their selection may in general be left to the discretion of the breeder; and, also, because there are many of them which in practice will be more frequently supplied by the horse than the mare. I must say, however, that I should not like to breed from a mare with a bad head or a small eye. Natural soundness, especially in the feet, is very important, and so is good temper. With mares as with cows and ewes, there is a certain character difficult to describe, but which the experienced breeder knows by instinct, as belonging to those likely to produce good stock. It is not the largest or the most showy, but those which have a certain refinement of form, and a gracefulness of out-line (which are as characteristic of the well-bred female as power and muscle are of the male,) which will most faithfully reflect in their offspring their own merits, and those of its sire. Many a large, showy mare, on the contrary, will be provokingly uncertain in her produce; one year bringing a foal as much undersize as next year it is overgrown. Such a mare ought to be discarded as soon as possible.

By observing the course which I have recommended, farmers who exercise ordinary judgment will make as safe an investment as they would in the breeding of any other kind of stock. Their colts will make either hunters, carriage-horses, or hacks, of a useful and powerful kind.

Abstract

OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

J. C. Holmes, Esq., Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, has furnished us with a report of the proceedings of their late meeting in this city, from which we give the following condensed summary, embracing all the most important transactions.

The Committee met December 13th, 1853.

Present, the President, George C. Munro. Executive Committee, S. M. Bartlett, J. R. Monroe, John Starkweather, C. W. Green, G. V. N. Lothrop, A. Y. Moore, Payne K. Leach, Chas. Dickey, Thomas Clark. The minutes of the previous annual meeting and the report of the Society for the year were read, after which it was resolved that the sixth

annual meeting be held in 1854; also that the resolution of last year respecting wood cuts be continued, and that Mr. Crawford submit his paintings of horses to committees to decide whether they are suitable for cuts for the transactions of 1853.

The several committees were then appointed as follows:

Premium List.—A. Y. Moore, J. W. Starkweather, P. K. Leach.

Rules and Regulations.—C. W. Green, J. Miller, Thos. Clark.

Treasurer's Account.—G. V. N. Lothrop, Chas. Dickey, S. M. Bartlett.

Business Committee.—Chas. Dickey, J. Starkweather, G. V. N. Lothrop.

Field Crops.—J. R. Monroe, Thos. Clark, C. W. Green.

Awards to Counties.—S. M. Bartlett, A. Y. Moore, J. Miller.

Reports on Farms.—P. K. Leach, T. Clark, C. Dickey.

Potato Rot.—S. M. Bartlett, J. R. Monroe, A. Y. Moore.

A resolution was passed appropriating four thousand five hundred dollars for the payment of premiums at the next Fair; and further that said Fair be held during the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of September, 1854.

On the second day of the session several gentlemen from the interior were present; it was resolved that the 6th annual Fair be held at Detroit, provided the citizens secure to the society by the 1st of May next, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars; if not so secured, then at such place on the line of either railroad as shall raise the largest sum.

Remarks were made by Mr. Shearer respecting the potato rot and its cure, after which the subject was referred to the appropriate committee. A resolution was offered that the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of St. Louis, Missouri, be invited to deliver the next annual address, which was adopted.

December 15th.—Report of Committee on Premium list accepted. S. M. Bartlett, A. Y. Moore, and C. W. Green were appointed committee to examine such farms as may be entered for premiums, their expenses to be paid by the society.

Report on rules and regulations accepted and adopted.

Resolved, That a premium of ten dollars be offered for the best specimen of female horsemanship, eight for second, and six for third best.

Treasurer's report, and report on field crops accepted and adopted.

Resolved, That the report respecting patent roofs be sustained.

December 16th.—Report of committee on potato rot adopted.

Resolved, That the viewing committees consist

of five, three of whom shall make a quorum. They were appointed as follows:

[The first names of several of the gentlemen selected were not known to the Secretary, and we could not obtain them in time for this number.]

CATTLE.

1. *Short Horns*.—Samuel Rappleje, Ridgeway, Lenawee co.; J. D. Palmer, Bridgewater, Washtenaw co.; — Bogart, Novi, Oakland co.; Simon J. White, Jonesville, Hillsdale co.

2. *Devons*.—Geo. Graham, Laselle, Monroe co.; N. A. Balch, Kalamazoo; Jas. B. St. John, Romeo, Macomb co.; Silas Sly, Plymouth, Wayne co.; — Stowell, Jackson.

Class 3 same as class 1.

Class 4 same as Class 2.

5. *Cross of Blood Cattle*.—Chas. Fox, Grosse Isle, Wayne co.; Geo. Clark, Jr., Lapeer; Wm. H. Miller, Moscow, Hillsdale co.; Ira Phillips, Romeo, Macomb co.; Andrew C. Walker, Farmington, Oakland co.

6. *Cross of Blood and Native*.—John M. Lamb, Dryden, Lapeer co.; David Thompson, Detroit; Henry Compton, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw co.; Calvin Pierce, Utica, Macomb co.; J. D. Yerkes, Northville, Wayne co.

7. *Natives*.—Same as class 5.

8. *Working Oxen*.—Wm. Canfield, Mt. Clemens, Macomb co.; Sam'l Mulholland, Monroe; Jonathan Shearer, Plymouth, Wayne co.; John Thomas, Oxford, Oakland co.; Frederick Fowler, Reading, Hillsdale co.

9. *Sleers*.—Same as Working Oxen.

10. *Fat Cattle*.—Alfred G. Bates, Monroe; Rob't Williamson, Marshall, Calhoun co.; Mark Flanagan, Detroit; Jas. Turrell, Lapeer; Jas. Taylor, Kalamazoo.

Class 11 same as class 10.

Class 12 same as classes 10 and 11.

13. *Foreign Cattle*.—F. V. Smith, Coldwater, Branch co.; A. S. Eastman, Adrian, Lenawee co.; Austin Nichols, Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo co.; J. W. Van Cleave, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw co.; Wm. H. Montgomery, Camden, Hillsdale co.

HORSES.

1. *Horses for all work*.—Geo. D. Hill, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw co.; Francis E. Eldred, Detroit; Stephen B. Wakefield, Monroe; Benj. P. Wixon, Farmington, Oakland co.; C. C. Fitzhugh, Saginaw.

2. *Blood Horses*.—Chas. E. Stuart, Kalamazoo; Henry C. Kibbe, Mt. Clemens, Macomb co.; Seneca McGregory, Detroit; Horace Welch, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw co.; Wm. Graves, Niles, Berrien co.

3. *Draught Horses*.—Mark H. Wakeman, Nottawa, St. Joseph co.; Geo. Satterlee, Birmingham, Oakland co.; Jas. D. Vanhovernburgh, Jonesville, Hillsdale co.; Enoch J. White, Lapeer; Horace Gray, Grosse Isle, Wayne co.

4. *Matched and Single Horses*.—Wm. H. Montgomery, Ida, Monroe co.; Geo. P. Newberry, Romeo, Macomb co.; J. P. Mansfield, Detroit; J. K. Ward, Battle Creek, Calhoun co.; Lyman Fuller, Troy, Oakland co.

5. *Foreign Horses*.—S. P. Brady, Detroit; Eber Adams, Adrian, Lenawee co.; Andrew L. Hays, Marshall, Calhoun co.; J. D. Franklin, Jonesville, Hillsdale co.; John Hamilton, Flint, Genesee co.

6. *Jacks and Mules*.—Same as Draught Horses.

Female Horsemanship.—H. H. Emmons, Detroit; Wm. M. Olcott, Albion, Calhoun co.; Ira B. Grosvenor, Monroe; D. D. Duffield, Detroit; Frederick W. Backus, Detroit.

SHEEP.

1. *Spanish Merino*.—Wm. S. Martin, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw co.; A. J. Kinney, Monroe; Henry K. Farrand, Colon, St. Joseph co.; Amos Beal, Adrian, Lenawee co.; Wm. Ten Eyck, Dearborn, Wayne co.

2. *French Merino*.—Stillman Ralph, Moscow, Hillsdale co.; Truman R. Andrews, Washington, Macomb co.; Franklin Brownell, Summerville, Cass co.; David M. Uhl, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw co.; Leander Smith, Marshall, Calhoun co.

3. *Saxon and Silesian*.—Theron W. Barstow, No

Oakland co.; Jas. Blackmar, Moscow, Hillsdale co.; Geo. W. Lovell, Climax, Kalamazoo co.; E. Barnes, London, Monroe co.; Jas. Tireman, Greenfield, Wayne co.

4. *Cross of Full Blood Sheep*.—K. S. Bingham, Green Oak, Livingston co.; Benj. Pierson, Livonia, Wayne co.; Geo. Stuart, Memphis, Macomb co.; Eben'r Arnold, Dexter, Washtenaw co.; Clark Beardsley, Troy, Oakland co.

5. *Grades*.—Israel Martin, Raisinville, Monroe co.; Benj. Stevens, Livonia, Oakland co.; John Milham, Kalamazoo; — Rich, Lapeer; John H. Button, Farmington, Oakland co.

6. *Long Wool*.—Thos. Edwards, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw co.; Sam'l P. Wormley, Marshall, Calhoun co.; Harvey Haines, Coldwater, Branch co.; Sam'l Benton, Armada, Macomb co.; Stephen Rogers, Farmington, Oakland co.

7. *Middle Wool*.—David B. Webster, Kalamazoo; John Brown, Wheatland, Hillsdale co.; John Nowball, Sturgis, St. Joseph co.; Hamilton Rogers, Dexter, Washtenaw co.; Horace Hall, Utica, Macomb co.

8. *Fat Sheep*.—Same as Class 7.

9. *Foreign Sheep*.—Philotus Hayden, Keeler, Van Buren co.; Grove Spencer, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw co.; Stephen H. Davis, Ray, Macomb co.; Alfred Potter, Dundee, Monroe co.; — Martin, Vermontville, Eaton county.

SWINE.

Lafayette Olmstead, Sturgis, St. Joseph co.; Asa H. Otis, Greenfield, Wayne co.; H. B. Hurd, Monroe; Thos. Burt, Ransom, Hillsdale co.; Simeon Rowley, Pittsfield, Washtenaw co.; Amri Howard, Detroit.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Class 1.—Geo. Redfield, Edwardsburgh, Cass co.; B. Springer, Livonia, Wayne co.; Jas. Monroe, Albion, Calhoun co.; Wm. Wheeler, Flowerfield, St. Joseph co.; — McMasters, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw co.

Class 2.—J. E. Bebee, Jackson; Dexter Muzzy, Romeo, Macomb co.; John Chamberlain, Pontiac, Oakland co.; Geo. G. Dupuy, White Pigeon, St. Joseph co.; Clement Leach, Livonia, Wayne co.

Class 3.—Edwin H. Lothrop, Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo co.; J. A. Bailey, Detroit; — Burt, Kalamazoo; W. A. Wright, Jonesville, Hillsdale co.; John Brownell, Franklin, Oakland co.

FLOWS AND FLOWING.

Titus Dort, Dearborn, Wayne co.; Roland Trowbridge, Troy, Oakland co.; John Mulholland, Monroe; Orin White, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw co.; Wm. Whitfield, Waterford, Oakland co.

BUTTER, CHEESE, &c.

O. B. Dibble, Detroit; Daniel Kinney, Reading, Hillsdale co.; Mrs. Mary Davidson, Highland, Oakland co.; Mrs. Olive Hampton, Hickory Grove, Jackson co.; Mrs. J. D. Yerkes, Plymouth, Wayne co.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Class 1. *Home Made*.—E. M. Deforest, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw co.; Mrs. Anne C. Strong, Detroit; Mrs. G. W. Collins, Farmington, Oakland co.; Joseph Rhodes, Adrian, Lenawee co.; Lewis Emery, Hillsdale.

Class 2. *Factory Made*.—Stephen S. Cobb, Kalamazoo; Chas. M. Morrell, Paw Paw, Van Buren co.; David Woodward, Milan, Monroe co.; Jona. B. Graham, Jonesville, Hillsdale co.; H. M. Perrin, Northville, Wayne county.

Class 3. Wm. Bennett, Jackson; E. L. Brown, Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo co.; Mrs. David Woodward, Milan, Monroe co.; Mrs. H. E. Degarmo, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw co.; Mrs. N. Dickson, Romeo, Macomb co.

Class 4.—John Ladue, Detroit; Chauncey Ferris, Hillsdale; — Noble, Battle Creek, Calhoun co.; Warren Stoddard, Monroe; Edmund E. Adair, Utica, Macomb co.

Class 5.—Geo. Chandler, Romeo, Macomb co.; F. S. Finley, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw co.; Chas. Redfield, Adrian, Lenawee co.; E. Davis, Jackson; Job Francis, Farmington, Oakland co.

PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, &c.

H. Ledyard, Detroit; B. Follett, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw

co; E. H. C. Wilson, Hillsdale; Orlando H. Moore, Kalamazoo; David A. Noble, Monroe.

NEEDLE SHELL, AND WAX WORK.

M. Shoemaker, Jackson; Mrs. D. B. Webster, Kalamazoo; Mrs. H. H. Brown, Detroit; Mrs. Morgan L. Fitch, Paw Paw, Van Buren co; Mrs. J. C. Holmes, Detroit.

FLOWERS.

D. C. Walker, Rome, Macomb co; Mrs. Jeremiah Brown, Battle Creek, Calhoun co; Mrs. Mark Norris, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw co; Mrs. Elvira Smith, Monroe; Mrs. Chas. Leach, Utica, Macomb co.

FRUITS.

1. *Apples*.—Geo. Duffield, Detroit; Jeremiah Brown, Battle Creek, Calhoun co; Elijah Buck, Jonesville, Hillsdale co; F. J. Scott, Toledo, Ohio; D. D. Gillett, Port Huron, St. Clair co.

2. *Pears, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Apricots, Quinces, Grapes, and Melons*.—Hezekiah G. Wells, Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo county; Fred'k Kennedy, Hanover, Jackson co; Wm. T. Howell, Jonesville, Hillsdale co; Norton Eldy, Adrian, Lenawee co; Geo. E. Pomeroy, Clinton, Lenawee co.

VEGETABLES.

Morgan L. Fitch, Paw Paw, Van Buren co; J. Wunder, Detroit; Geo. W. Collins, Farmington, Oakland co; Hiram Andrews, Utica, Macomb co; Daniel Bacon, Monroe.

GRAIN, FLOUR, &c.

Chauncey Joslin, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw co; Edward S. Moore, Three Rivers, St. Joseph co; Jabesh M. Mead, Detroit; Henry Baxter, Jonesville, Hillsdale co; Samuel T. Bryant, Franklin, Oakland co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ira H. Butterfield, Utica, Macomb co; Bela Hubbard, Detroit; Wm. Finlay, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw co; J. H. Simmons, Paw Paw, Van Buren co; J. R. White, Lapeer; Joel P. Muzzy, Almont, Lapeer co; Jos. B. Millard, Three Rivers, St. Joseph co; E. G. Mortoe, Monroe.

ESSAYS.

John S. Bagg, Hamtramck, Wayne co; Justus Gage, Dowagiac, Cass co; John D. Pierce, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw co; Sanford M. Green, Flint, Genesee co; J. W. Curteneus, Kalamazoo.

4 P. M. Dec. 16.—Letter from D. Cook respecting fruits, read and referred to the Secretary. Committee on farms reported. Report on Counties adopted. Resolved, that persons wishing to enter farms for premiums shall make application to the society by the 15th day of June next.

The Secretary's salary for the ensuing year was fixed at five hundred dollars. A resolution was passed that the executive committee meet at Ann Arbor on Wednesday the 25th January, for the purpose of visiting the University and the Normal School. It was then

Resolved, That the committee have learned with much gratification of the lively interest in the cause of agriculture which has been manifested by the officers of the University of Michigan, and of the State Normal School, and we take this opportunity to tender them our thanks for the efforts they have already made to advance and increase the means of agricultural education.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate a copy of this resolution to the President of the University and to the Principal of the Normal School.

The present board of agriculture will be continued for the ensuing year. Three delegates were appointed to attend each of the following State Fairs, namely, *New York*, Lothrop, Dickey, Green.

Ohio, Moore, Starkweather, Dickey, *Illinois*, Starkweather, Miller, Bartlett. *Indiana*, Jas. R. Monroe, Clarke, Lothrop. *Pennsylvania*, Bartlett, Leach, Moore.

On motion it was resolved that the Secretary furnish to each member of the executive committee one copy of the second volume of reports of the Indiana State Agricultural Society.

Resolved, That the committee tender their thanks to the President and Secretary for the faithful performance of their duties during the sittings of the board.

Committee adjourned *sine die*, at 9 P. M. of Friday, December 16th, 1853.

Rambles.—No. 5.

BY S. B. NOBLE.

THE VILLAGE OF MARSHALL.

The village of Marshall, the capital of Calhoun county is situated on the Kalamazoo river. The principal business street runs east and west nearly half a mile. The court house is a spacious building situated at the extreme west end on the centre of the street. Around the court house is a small but pleasant park neatly fenced and well studded with trees, the whole making a very fine appearance. The population and business of the village is steadily on the increase. The place now contains seven churches, two foundries, one tannery, two saw mills, one flouring mill, one woolen factory, two sash, door and blind factories, one planing machine. The place is well supplied with schools, select and common, and a Young Ladies' Seminary.

Marshall is a place of considerable trade, surrounded by a rich farming population. There are many, very many private dwellings, whose yards and lawns display a taste for the ornamental, commendable to the proprietors. A handsome stone block of stores is now erecting, but the citizens of this, as well as some other places, have considerable difficulty in procuring lumber and shingles and other building material at reasonable prices, and we are told that this alone is a reason why more buildings of a large and substantial character are not erected this season. The Michigan Central Railroad Company have at this place a large and spacious depot, ware-house and other buildings, around which are set out ornamental trees which already show to fine advantage, and make a good retreat for the weary traveler to spend a few moments. The company have also here a large and extensive machine shop for repairing cars, engines, and anything else necessary, at which are employed from sixty to seventy hands. This adds to the business of the place, and much credit is due to the superintendents and all others concerned with the management of the road, for the order observed at the depot and machine shop, in all their departments.

At the foundries are manufactured all the various improved agricultural implements, and the various implements are kept for sale by J. Hollom & Co., who are heavily engaged in the hardware and stove business, and by John N. Bolles. At so many places, with such a variety, the farmers of Calhoun need not be destitute of any useful implement. Calhoun is a rich and productive county, sending off a large surplus of her productions to distant markets.

MARSHALL EATING HOUSE.

This extensive and well conducted establishment at the depot of the Michigan Central Railroad, is kept by Mr. Wormley, who by his long experience in catering for the public good, is well calculated to manage such a concern. The table is always supplied with the luxuries and comforts the market affords, and they are served up in superior style, much to the satisfaction of the travelling public, who always like to enjoy a good dinner. Mr. Wormley deserves much credit for his exertions to please and satisfy the wants of travellers, who appear to duly appreciate the advantages of such a good eating house on the Central Road, which has become renowned for its good superintendence, smooth track, good cars, gentlemanly conductors, all tending to render a trip from Detroit to Chicago pleasant, safe, and expeditious.

At Marshall, C. P. Dibble, T. B. Turner, Charles Cameron and Doct. Montgomery, will act as agents for the *Farmer*, to whom subscriptions may be made.

THE VILLAGE OF ALBION.

Of the many handsome villages of which the county of Calhoun can boast, the village of Albion may be reckoned among the first. It is pleasantly located upon the southerly side of the Kalamazoo river, upon an elevated piece of land. The village is well laid out. It receives a large trade from the rich and highly productive farming country which surrounds it. It is settled by an active set of inhabitants. The town contains nearly two thousand inhabitants; has three flouring mills capable of producing three hundred barrels of flour daily; four churches, two foundries, and all the different kinds of mechanics which give life and activity to any place. At this place is located the Wesleyan Seminary, a school of the highest order, under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal church. It has five professorships, of which the Hon. Ira Mayhew stands at the head. We understand that *all the professors and teachers are strictly temperance men*, and parents may depend upon having the morals of their children well cared for. The catalogue for 1852 and '53, shows the number of scholars to be two hundred and ninety-five. At this school are taught all the higher branches of mathematics, ancient and modern languages, belles lettres and a knowledge of the fine arts.

In connection with the seminary is a Female Collegiate Institute. The object of this department is to afford a thorough and systematic course of study, equal to the scientific course pursued in many colleges. The young ladies of this department have the privilege of being admitted to the lectures and classes of the professors in the natural, moral, intellectual and experimental sciences, and such other branches as are common to both the seminary and college. There are in this department not far from three hundred students. The young ladies are under the constant supervision of the female principal.

This is a school of a high grade. At an expense of only about \$3,000 for professors and teachers, imparting instruction to *five hundred and fifty* scholars of both sexes, in the classics, mathematics, ancient and modern languages, the sciences, Belles-Lettres and aesthetics. It is highly commendable that at this institution, as well as some others, females can have the advantage of a very liberal education; and the large number in attendance is conclusive evidence that they appreciate such advantages. It is much to be regretted that at the Michigan University, at which an expense of over sixteen thousand dollars is incurred to instruct about two hundred and fifty students, nearly two thirds of whom are in the medical department; that no provision is made for a female department. We hope that our state institution with its ample endowment will soon provide for a female department, which will add much to its usefulness.

The two college buildings are pleasantly located on an elevated piece of land, on the easterly side of the town, having a commanding view of the village depot and surrounding country. The buildings are large and commodious, built in a substantial and tasteful manner, adding much to the beauty of the place.

THE VILLAGE OF JACKSON.

The capital of Jackson county, has become a place of business quite equal to most places of its size. It is situated upon the Grand river, which at this point is not large. The town is well laid out, the principal business street running east and west, on which is situated the court room, a good building for the purpose, of large size and substantially built of brick. On the ground floor are the county offices. The population is about four thousand and is increasing.

There are six churches, three foundries, two tanneries, one saw mill and two flouring mills, with a sufficient number of stores and mechanics to make it an active business place. They have in operation a union school, averaging 500 scholars. A building is just now commencing for a union school house, which is to cost eleven thousand dollars with all its fixtures, and which, when completed will add much to the interest of the village.

The state prison, which has been a terror to many evil doers, is located here upon the north side of the river, and north of and in full view of the Michigan Central railroad. This is a large stone structure, built with particular reference to its object, and makes a good appearance. The number of convicts is about two hundred and twenty seven less than at the commencement of the present year, which tells well for Michigan. Jackson is growing at a steady rate, and already is a place of importance, and destined to be a large inland town. Jackson county contains a large quantity of good land, much of which is improved and produces abundant crops. There is a correct taste displayed here, as is shown by its superb private dwellings which are an ornament to the place; most of which are decorated with the ornamental as well as the substantial, affording pleasure and profit to the proprietors.

THE VILLAGE OF KALAMAZOO.

The capital of Kalamazoo county is one of the largest, most pleasant, and extensive business places in central Michigan, and is destined to be a large place. It is making a steady and healthy growth. Its streets are handsomely laid out at right angles of good width, and most of them adorned with native trees; and Kalamazoo may well be styled the "Burr Oak city."

There are here seven churches, two tanneries, three foundries, three flouring mills, seven saw mills, one woolen factory, three sash and blind factories. Few places have as many splendid private residences as Kalamazoo, and so tastefully adorned, adding largely to the beauty of the places. There are two public squares which will soon be delightful parks, on one of which is situated the court house, a well finished building. Firemen's hall still continues to adorn the place.

The Insane Asylum is located here, and is to be built by the state for an unfortunate class of beings, who should be well cared for. The plan of the building has the appearance of being well designed and on a magnificent scale, worthy of Michigan; which is not behind any state in any enterprise for the public good. The village is constantly increasing in population, wealth and enterprise. It will soon be the terminus of seventy-five miles of plank road leading to different sections of the adjacent counties; one of which is now nearly completed to Grand Rapids, almost on a straight line, shortening the distance to about forty five miles. The road will be completed in about four weeks.

While at Kalamazoo we visited the blast furnace of those enterprising proprietors Messrs. Woodbury & Potter, situated about one and a half miles from the village. This is a fine establishment. The buildings are large and convenient, and it seems that nature designed the place for just such a pur-

pose. The ground is admirably adapted for the object: a small stream flows here, of sufficient power for blowing the bellows, and the water is used for washing the ore. The furnace has now been in blast for about five months, making on the average four tons daily of pig iron and stove castings, including about one and a half tons per day of the latter, which meets with as ready sale, and for durability and beauty is thought to compete with eastern stove castings. The ore is found in apparently inexhaustible quantity, from forty rods to one mile from the furnace. It is bog ore and contains from forty to fifty per cent. of iron. Messrs. Woodbury & Potter employ in connection with the furnace, from sixty to seventy men; and deserve much credit for fitting up such a desirable and profitable establishment, which adds so much to the business of the village. The county of Kalamazoo is rich and productive, and cannot be excelled by any county in the state. It is thought that one twentieth part of the entire land in the county is of the very best prairie soil, already well cultivated and producing largely. The county is settled by a very active, industrious and enterprising people; and the way they pour into the village the rich products of the farms, shows conclusively that they receive an equivalent. Kalamazoo must be a large inland town, having but few, if any places to compete with.

THE VILLAGE OF BATTLE CREEK.

in the county of Calhoun, is situated at the junction of Battle Creek with Kalamazoo river. From both streams considerable water-power is obtained, which is quite well improved. The village derives its name from the creek; and the creek obtained its name from a circumstance that occurred at a very early day, which was related to us as follows: At the time the surveyors were at work surveying the township, they encamped for the night upon the banks of the creek. The party left the camp for the labors of the day after breakfast, leaving the cook alone in the tent to prepare their meals on their return, as well as to guard the tent during the day.

Three Indians visited the camp, exhibiting hostile intentions, and began to plunder the provisions. The cook interfered for a time to no good purpose. The Indians still determined to carry off the provisions. The only resort of the cook was to firmly contest their claim. A scuffle ensued, and the cook succeeded in killing one Indian, and wounding a second; the third made his escape. After the departure of the latter the cook sought out the surveying party, who returned with him, raised their tent and left for a more distant place, fearing that the Indians would return with a reinforcement, and attack them. From the above circumstance the creek derived its name. The village contains a

population of about 2,500, and exhibits signs of a sure and healthy growth.

It is a place of business equal to any of its size, and superior to many. They have six churches, two foundries, one saw mill, three flouring mills, with thirteen run of stone; one tannery, two woolen factories, one sash and blind factory, one planing and lath machine, with a good supply of the various mechanics, stores and public houses. Battle Creek must continue to increase in business and population. It will soon be the terminus of several plank roads, all of which will add to the growth of the town, and at no very distant day will exceed many of the other thriving villages on the line of the Michigan Central railroad.

THE VILLAGE OF COLDWATER.

The capital of Branch county is one of the most pleasant villages of Southern Michigan. It is well laid out upon a level tract of richland, and contains many good dwellings. It is a place of business, and surrounded by a rich farming country, settled by the same kind of enterprising men who are so conspicuous throughout Michigan; having farms under a high state of cultivation, judging from what we could notice as we whirled along the Southern railroad on the *lightning train*, which certainly has speed enough to suit the most restless spirits. Coldwater contains a population of over 2,000; does a large business, and having a good supply of flouring and saw mills, tanneries, foundries and machine shops, mechanics, merchants and professional men. It is certainly a beautiful town and must be a thrifty place, and will ere long rank high among the towns on the line of the Southern railroad.

Branch county derives its name from its streams forming branches of the St. Joseph river. The county has a rich and productive soil, containing several prairies well settled and well cultivated, and is not behind many counties in Michigan.

The town of Canton, in the west part of the county of Wayne, is a low, level tract of arable land, generally of good quality, and much of it in a good state of cultivation. Canton like Livonia is noted for its numerous artesian wells. We visited several farms on which were from one to four of these wells, from some of which the water rises several feet above the surface, and in quantity sufficient to supply the house, barn-yard and several pastures.

We were told that on the farm of George Smith, his artesian well supplied so much water that one man with a pail could not dip it dry. This well is forty-five feet deep. These wells vary in depth from thirty to seventy feet; they are usually bored six inches in diameter. The first few feet, say from one to ten is sand; under this sand is a hard clay almost indurated; in many places this

clay crops out, and is visible at the surface. When sand is to be worked through, they usually dig through to the clay; not often deeper than ten feet. The well is then stoned up and a chain-pump put in. Where no well is dug, some are tubed with stove-pipe and the water flows off on the surface to a trough where the cattle can at all times have access.

A pure soft water is thus obtained at an expense not exceeding ten dollars for each well on an average. The water of the upper strata of sand is hard, like most of the water of Michigan. The adjacent county is quite low and level, showing conclusively that the water has its head at some place remote from the wells, perhaps hundreds of miles, and by boring, the water has a chance to escape and rises to seek its level.

Passing through one of the western towns of Oakland county not long since, we saw a man busily engaged cutting corn. We verily thought that if he did not take the *Farmer*, he certainly wanted only the opportunity to subscribe. We tied our horse to the fence and over we went to see *the man*. After the usual salutation, we presented him with a copy of the *Michigan Farmer*. At this he bristled up, his eyes glaring from under a huge pair of eyebrows, and at the same time stating that he did not want any city folks who never took a hoe or spade into their hands to tell him how to cultivate his land. He had been on it twenty years and knew every lot, and how to work it. Getting so agitated that he began to swing his fists and for a time we did not know that we should escape without a bloody nose. We replied coolly to him that as far as we were concerned we had not the pleasure of residing in a city, and that for the last fifteen years we thought it quite likely that we had hoed, plowed and spaded, and worked as many days out as he had. He then asked us our name and where we came from. After informing him from whence we hailed, he became more quiet and remarked that you Editors for ten or fifteen dollars would puff a rooster and pullet, and the man would sell them and make one or two hundred dollars, and that was the end of it, and he did not want any such trash; at the same time exclaiming loudly that he could do his own talking, thinking and reading.

After such an encounter we quietly withdrew congratulating ourself that we had escaped without the loss of an eye, or our nose. We are pleased to find the mass a reading and intelligent people, eager to obtain all the information they can on all subjects connected with their happiness; and such cases as we have related are *very rare* in Michigan indeed.

During one of our rambles west, we called at the residence of U. Putnam of Pokagon, Cass county. His farm consists of about three hundred acres, a part of which is on Pokagon prairie. He has sixty

acres of corn. We saw it in June, and we then thought it as good as any we had seen. He says the frost in August injured it about one third, and yet by actual measure of a part already harvested, it will yield forty bushels per acre. The soil on this prairie is the usual prairie soil about eighteen inches deep. The sub-soil is a hard pan. The soil of the adjoining land is quite similar, being very rich burr oak openings. One year ago Mr. Putnam sowed a field of rye for fall pasture for sheep, which afforded an abundant supply of late feed. This last spring it looked so well he saved it and had a good crop of Rye. He is of opinion that sowing rye for late fall feed and early spring feed is a great saving to stock growers. He admits there is a difference in the breed of hogs, but the *corn* breed he claims as being the best, and we judge he is more than half right, by looking at his eleven month pig in the pen, which is now estimated to weigh four hundred pounds.

Mr. Putnam is an early pioneer of Michigan, having been on his farm *twenty eight years*, and plowed the first furrow in Cass county. At that time he knew of no family west of Tecumseh, or north of South Bend, Indiana, except one or two at Niles. He has lived to see Cass county, Michigan, a flourishing and populous county.

In Pokagon township, along the bank of the creek of the same name are some six or eight large Indian mounds, on one of which we noticed a tree nearly a foot in diameter. The tradition of the Indians is that their mounds were built for their orators to stand upon to make public speeches, and more than five hundred years ago by a race of Indians more civilized than the present, and who by the present race were driven south of Mexico. One or more of the mounds have been dug into, and in them pieces of coal, bones, and copper found, and in one an article that resembles a copper hatchet with blade and head. This fact we think shows that the race who made the mounds were acquainted with the copper mines of Lake Superior.

BATTLE CREEK IRON WORKS.

Stopping part of the day at Battle Creek, a short time since, we embraced the opportunity to visit the Battle Creek Iron Works, owned by Mr. Brown, who is quite extensively engaged in the manufacture of the most approved agricultural implements, as may be seen by referring to his advertisement on the cover of this number, as well as Mill Irons, Stoves, and many other articles. He is also extensively engaged making horse powers. Among the useful machines he manufactures is R. T. Merrill's double milled Separator. Judging only from inspection, and from the extensive sales made and the various certificates exhibited, it must be a very superior article for durability, and speed in its operation, and economy in saving grain, and will undoubtedly

meet with the ready sale it justly deserves. Mr. Brown is designing to extend his operations and make his establishment one of the first in the State, and we ask for him his full share of patronage.

CHELSEA,

A little village just beginning to show itself, is situated on the Michigan Central Railroad, about eighteen miles west of Ann Arbor, in the town of Sylvan. This place is surrounded by a rich farming district. It is thought by those who are pretty well posted on the subject, that for its size there is no place on the Railroad that does more business. There is paid out here for wheat, wool, and other products of the farmer, not much less than \$175,000, of which one firm pays about \$80,000. This fact shows the advantage farmers have who live on the line of and adjacent to the railroads; and it should be an inducement for farmers to encourage and take stock in them. We are not aware that the citizens of the place are *aspiring* to be recognised as a *City*, but they must certainly be allowed to claim for themselves that they have a thriving little village, pleasantly located, and which bids fair to continue to grow.

At Chelsea we visited the Foundry of Daniel Congdon, who has been for a few months engaged in manufacturing plows and stoves. He is now compelled to enlarge his business in order to supply his rapidly increasing orders, and engage quite extensively in the manufacture of all sorts of agricultural implements, stoves, and mill castings. He will also have in connection a machine shop. Mr. Congdon is a practical machinist, and will undoubtedly furnish his customers with articles of superior workmanship.

THE VILLAGE OF SOUTH BEND

The capital of St. Joseph county, Indiana, is situated upon the St. Joseph river, a stream of considerable magnitude, and affording at this place a great water power, all of which is not improved. A race has just been completed by which power is obtained sufficient for six large mills. The company by which this is made are now inviting capitalists to occupy it. Such an extensive water power should not long be unimproved. The village is evidently one doing a large business, and contains a population of over 2,500. They have five churches, two tanneries, one foundry, three saw mills, two flouring mills, one woolen factory, one sash and blind factory, two machine shops. There is also in successful operation a veneering manufactory, where large quantities are now made and sent to the eastern markets. The present Court House will soon be dispensed with, as they are about commencing to build one more extensive, and according to the more modern style, which will be likely to prove an ornament to the place and creditable to the county. An Odd Fellow's Hall is now nearly completed, three stories high, a spacious

building of brick, making a fine appearance. A Union School is in successful operation, having a large number of scholars. The village is handsomely laid out, and contains many fine buildings, with a rich farming tract surrounding it, well cultivated. St. Joseph is one of several rich and productive Counties which Northern Indiana can boast. About half of the soil is the very best of prairie, intermixed with timbered lands, forming a most superior farming tract, settled by an enterprising set of inhabitants, whose splendid dwellings with barns and out buildings *dot the country* for the entire length of the County from east to west, on the line of the Railroad. The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad passes through South Bend, and adds much to the business of the place.

Wm. H. Loomis is agent for the Farmer for South Bend and vicinity.

The Village of Schoolcraft, in Kalamazoo County, is situated about fifteen miles south of Kalamazoo and on the border of Big Prairie Ronde, which embraces an area of about 30,000 acres of the most choice prairie land; this includes a small prairie on the east called Gourd Neck prairie from its resemblance to the shape of a gourd, and only disconnected from the large prairie by a very narrow strip of timber land. In the prairie is an island containing about 530 acres of timbered land. Prairie Ronde is a French name signifying a prairie around an island. This prairie is in a high state of cultivation and one of the best and largest in the State, well settled, and dotted over with good farm houses, barns, and out buildings, scores of which may be seen in the distance. On the westerly side of the prairie is a strip of heavy timbered beech and maple land, from six to ten miles wide, very choice land. The soil of the prairie is apparently a black vegetable mould with sufficient clay loam and sand to make it retentive of moisture. This soil is from sixteen inches to three feet thick, below which is from two to ten feet of hard pan, and then sand in which is found water by digging wells from twenty to thirty feet. The village contains about 350 inhabitants, several churches, stores and mechanics shops, and does considerable business for an inland village destitute of water power. It is really a village of farmers, and as such will be sustained by them.

Here is located the Cedar Park Seminary, under the superintendence of Prof. Fish, a graduate of the Michigan University. There are at this time about one hundred students, principally female, for whom it is more particularly designed.

Inquiry.

Information is wanted as to the advantage of the Jointer Plow over others in use; how deep and how wide a furrow can be cut with them, and whether they can be used on prairie soils as well as others—where they can be obtained, and at what prices.

N.

The Report of Chancellor Tappan to the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan.

We have received a copy of Chancellor Tappan's Report to the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, made the 15th of November, 1853. It is a valuable document, containing much that is useful on the subject of education, besides being a full report of the present prospects and condition of the University. The Chancellor very justly remarks that the people of Michigan should be better acquainted with the aims and hopes, the present capacities and wants of this institution. They should know that, as a State institution, it belongs to them, and is designed to open its doors to all who apply for admittance, without distinction of sect, party or rank; and they should know that up to the time of the last session of the Legislature, all that had been done for it, all the material for education which had been collected, had not cost the State one cent—that thus far it was the free gift of the General Government, which, as first stockholder, has paid in its proportion, and now that the University is in need of funds for completing its buildings, repairing and beautifying its grounds and adding to its present limited number of Professors, the other stockholder, the State of Michigan must pay the remainder. And he says, the people only require to know this clearly and fully, and when they know it, they will respond to it.

It is impossible here to give a full review of this lengthy and able report, but believing that our agricultural friends will be glad to know something of the prospects of the University, and also to what degree its chief executive officers have cared for their interests, we shall attempt a brief synopsis.

In alluding to the changes which have taken place during the year in which he has occupied the office of President of the Board of Regents, Professor Tappan says, that "by referring to the catalogue it will be seen that in addition to a classical course of as high a grade as any adopted by the colleges of our country, we have also instituted a scientific course, which, omitting the ancient languages, comprises instead thereof a more extensive range of scientific study. We have also instituted a course of Agricultural Science to meet the wants of that large class of our citizens who are engaged in one of the most useful and honorable employments to which man can be devoted. The classical and scientific courses run parallel to each other in respectability, in the term of years required for completing them, in the attention they receive from the University professors, and in the academical honors which are awarded at their close." Students, if they choose, are permitted to take a partial course in either the classical or scientific department. Other changes, additions and improvements

have been made, and still more are in prospect. Much praise is given to the citizens of Detroit, who by subscription raised ten thousand dollars for erecting and furnishing an observatory. The building, which was commenced last summer, and is now nearly completed, is calculated for the accommodation of a great Refracting Telescope and a Transit Instrument. Four and a half acres of ground were purchased as a site for the observatory, and for the dwelling of an Astronomical Professor, on a beautiful and commanding elevation in the neighborhood of the University.

Professor Tappan on his way to Europe last winter, made a contract with Mr. Henry Fitz of New York, for a Refracting Telescope with a twelve inch object glass, to be furnished complete for six thousand dollars; the power of this telescope will be equal to that of the one in the Cincinnati observatory which was purchased in Munich for ten thousand dollars.

After visiting the various observatories in England and on the continent, the Professor made arrangements with Pistow and Martius of Berlin, for a Transit Instrument, composed of a telescope with a six inch object glass and two divided circles of three feet in diameter with eight microscopes each, and complete furniture throughout, for three thousand dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the instrument. It is to be furnished by the first of May, and not to be accepted unless satisfactory to Professor Encke and Dr. Brunnnow, under whose supervision it is being constructed.

An astronomical clock was also purchased at Berlin. It is intended that the observatory of the Michigan University shall be one of the first in the world.

The citizens of Ann Arbor subscribed fifteen hundred dollars for a Library, and the Rev. Chas. Fox contributed one hundred dollars for the purchase of Agricultural books. With these funds, aided by liberal discounts and donations of publishers, an addition of about one thousand volumes has been made to the library, consisting of classical and scientific works, standard works in French and German Literature, of History, of miscellaneous American Literature, and of the best works on Agricultural Science. The library now comprises about six thousand volumes, but is still very far from being adequate to the wants of the institution. The number of students last year was two hundred and twenty-two; the present year there has been an increase of thirty in the department of Literature Science and the Arts, while in the Medical Department the whole number is about the same as last year—two hundred and sixty-two. The whole number of Professors in the institution is ten, together with one lecturer, who has rendered very valuable

services gratuitously in the Agricultural Department.

More professors and lecturers are needed; the President points out many changes and improvements which are considered of vital importance, and the State is earnestly appealed to, to raise the necessary funds.

Among the most interesting portions of this report are the remarks upon the Prussian system of education, and its adaptation to the wants of our own State. Two weeks were devoted to the examination of this system by the Professor while in Berlin, and from books and programmes there collected, he proposes shortly to make a full digest of the operations of their institutions.

From what has been said may be judged what are the wants, prospects, and present condition of the University. The report closes with the following address to the Board of Regents:

"To us is committed the work of developing under the patronage of the State, the University of the State, embracing as it does the higher degrees of education. In laboring for this end, we, too, are the servants of the people, laboring for their interests. And we feel assured that whatever we do to make this a great, flourishing and prosperous University, will send back currents of quickening influence through all the other parts of our educational system, by scattering through the community in professional, political and private life, men who, with the discipline and gifts of learning will be prepared and disposed to put their hands to the great work of perfecting popular education in all its degrees. The full formed and ripened fruits which hang upon the topmost branches in the sunbeams, will not forget the roots from whence they drew their first nourishment and by which they have not ceased to be sustained; while the roots will glory in the fruit as the last and highest development of their vigorous life."

Chickens v. Pigs.

Having become much interested in the various notices in the *Farmer* in regard to the profits of poultry raising, I resolved about a year ago to keep an account of the profit or loss of keeping a few fowls, as every family may and should do in a city, contributing much to the comfort and convenience of housekeeping, and having been requested by my neighbor Noble to send to the *Farmer* my account, I cheerfully do so, hoping it may be of some service to its numerous readers. I commenced my account on the first day of February, 1852, at which time my hens commenced laying. They are of the common breed crossed with the Dominique, except one pair of half-blood Shanghais. They are all kept in one coop, fed every morning and let out every day.

about one hour before going to roost in the evening. The feed consisted of corn, shorts and screenings. Some of my early half-bloods and quarter crosses at three months old weighed from two and a half to three pounds each, and commenced laying about the middle of October. My henery occupies a space of about 150 square feet

The account stands as follows :

15 hens and one cock cost.....	Dr.	
Expense of keeping with the mixed feed 11 months..		\$4.50
Total.....		\$13.05
By 15 hens, the old stock.....	Cr.	
" 40 chickens, 1s 6d.....		\$3.75
" 107 doz. eggs 10d.....		7.50
" 1 cock sold.....		10.70
		2.00
		23.95
Net profit in 11 months.....		\$10.90

During the season of incubation, five of the hens were permitted to set and raise chickens.

I purchased my pig in Nov. 1852, and had him killed Dec. 4th, 1853. The account is as follows :

To 1 pig weighing 9 lbs., cost.....	Dr.	
Expense for feed purchased, not including the milk from one cow and considerable refuse from the Garden.....		1.00
Total.....		16.89
By 1 hog in pork, 325 lbs. @ 5,00 per hundred,	Cr.	
		16.25
Loss by keeping the pig.....		\$1.64

From the above it will be seen that those living in large towns and cities are quite likely to loose by keeping pigs, and gain by keeping fowls.

ANN ARBOR, Dec. 20, 1853.

H. W. HYATT.

A New Wheat.

CHIDHAM WHEAT.—This is the name of a new variety of wheat, of which W. R. Coppock, of Black Rock, N. Y., writes to the Secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society, thus :

"Mr. B. P. JOHNSON :

"Sir—I should, doubtless, ere this, have reported progress with the *Chidham* wheat, received from you. The seed, barely three quarts, was committed to a good piece of rather stiff clay soil, on the 24th of September, 1852, covering a strip of land eight rods by two, having a fence adjoining the long side. It came up strong and healthy, and stood eight to ten inches high by December. A remarkable feature in its character is its great multiplicity of stalks, many of which were counted, averaging from 50 to 60 to each stool. During the winter it was partially covered with snow; near the fence a drift, of three to four feet wide, remained upon it until near spring, while the balance, or strip of one rod wide, was subject to all the varied changes of thaws and freezing the spring of 1853, with us, was remarkable for. As soon as the vernal season became settled, it grew with great strength and vigor; the straw strong and bright, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet high, while the ear, almost 4 inches long, yielded from 40 to 50 plump berries, equal in color and size to the seed. It has been greatly admired by all

who have seen it. It was cut, full ripe, on the 14th of July, a good deal riddled by the birds; yet, after being thrashed, yielded nearly a barrel full. Had it been drilled, instead of sown broadcast, the yield would certainly have been much greater. This season, from various untoward circumstances, it was not sown until the 18th of October; the weather beautiful, with light frosts, frequently, during the nights. Now, the 16th of November, it is green and looks well, and will, I hope, survive its late planting. I have about two acres of it. My own opinion, as also that of many other practical men, who have watched it through the different stages of its growth, unhesitatingly pronounce it a valuable acquisition. No extra pains have been taken with it; it was planted on potato ground, without any fertilizers or dressings being added. I have, perhaps, been prolix in detailing its culture, but not over so, I think, for a seed so valuable as that of a new variety of wheat, which, should the succeeding crop turn out as well, will, amid other choice varieties, take the lead here."

Another correspondent writes from Jefferson co. of the same state, that he sowed some of the *Chidham* wheat, the 9th of September, and it appears much disposed to spread and stool out.

The Potato Disease.

A writer in the London Farmer's magazine states that the experience of 1853, sets all precedents, all former knowledge, all that has been learned, the losses and the trials of former years at naught. During the past season, the manifestations of the disease have been entirely different from any former ones. Hitherto, the disease had attacked the potato crop in August, but this year it was September before they were affected, and not until after the September rains. Yet it is said that the rains did not bring the disease, for potatoes dug and housed with all appearance of soundness, before the rain, were found to be affected at the same time as those in the field. Heretofore, also, when the stalks became spotted, and brown, the tubers were found to be rotten at the same time; but during the past season the stalks were brown for some weeks, while the roots gave no symptoms of the least decay or disease. The drying process is recommended as a pretty sure specific against the disease, if, as some suppose it to be the effects of a fungus. But if, as others appear to think, and as there are many sound arguments in favor of, it arises from atmospheric causes, drying the seed can have little effect. Full thirty per cent of a very good crop of potatoes, is claimed to have been the loss for the present year in the British Islands. As a general rule all advise to plant early; and the advice seems as applicable to this country as to that on the other side of the Atlantic.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

ROBERT F. JOHNSTONE AND WARREN ISHAM, EDITORS.

DETROIT, JANUARY, 1854.

To our Friends.

The Proprietors of the *Michigan Farmer* deem the issue of the first number of the new volume the proper time to return their thanks to its friends and subscribers in all parts of the State, for the kind and encouraging support which has been extended to it for the past year, and take the opportunity to present to the patrons of the *Farmer* a handsome plate as the frontispiece for the new volume. This plate they have had engraved purposely at a heavy expense, and they take pleasure in thus showing to its subscribers that they mean the *Farmer* shall equal in illustration and in neatness of mechanical execution any of the agricultural periodicals issued in other states. In presenting from time to time portraits of animals almost perfect in form, they believe they are spreading abroad a correct knowledge of the improvements made in raising stock by a careful system of breeding, and that in this they are doing good service to the cause of agriculture.

The Proprietors, also take this opportunity to return their very grateful thanks to the members of the Press in the several counties of the State, who have put them under much obligation by the kind and commendatory notices with which they have greeted each issue of the *Farmer*. The only return that can be made for their friendly feelings towards the *Farmer*, is to endeavor still more and more to deserve the favor which they have exhibited towards it, and to aid them in making known the capabilities of the state, by developing its fertility, by improving its agriculture, and thus increasing its intelligent and industrious population.

The proprietors in pursuance of a notice given last month, send this number to all their old subscribers who have not directed their names to be taken off the books, as a sample of what they mean to do for the next year; and they would request those who receive it to show it to any of their neighbors who do not take an agricultural periodical, as a specimen of a *Michigan Farmer* which has been raised within the limits of the Peninsular State, and whose acquaintance for the next year will be worth more than a dollar to them. Wishing you all a happy new year,

We remain respectfully,
JOHNSTONE & DUNCKLEE.

Advertising Farms.

We have repeated applications from strangers just come to find a home amongst us, as to where farms may be had already brought to a good state of cul-

tivation. We are unable many times to give the desired information, and would suggest the propriety of farmers advertising in our paper. The *Farmer* is read monthly by over forty thousand persons, and by the very class of people who wish to be benefitted by such advertising. The expense is no more in our paper for a few months or a year, than it is in a newspaper with not a twentieth part of the circulation we have.

Inquiry.

Information is wanted by several of our subscribers, as to the best and most economical mode of converting the large quantities of straw, upon a grain growing farm, into manure, when the stock upon the farm is small and need but a small portion of the straw for bedding, as described in the last number of the *Farmer*.

Fowls without Feathers.

At Chelsea we were shown by J. M. Congdon three nearly full grown fowls, late last spring chicks. They are without feathers, but well covered with a stiff down which at a little distance, resembles very coarse hair. The wings and tails have quills which appear as if they were stripped of the feather. They are good healthy fowls, and are part of a brood of pure Shanghais. The other chicks are to all appearance Shanghais of the right stamp, except one, and he must turn a somerset another way, and come up a real grey Chittagong of the purest water. The three chicks were for two or three months nearly naked. Mr. C. assures us that the fowls are all bred from an original pair of Shanghais, and he intends to breed from them next season and see the result. We must turn these birds over to Doct. Freeman and our friend Prudden, and if they cannot tell the why and wherefore we must give up in despair.

HAY EXPERIMENTS.—We publish an article on hay from the *New York Agricultor*, which we consider of value, as showing the result of actual experiment. When hay, as at present, is worth \$18 per ton in the city of Detroit, any information that will tend to show how the crop may be increased without incurring too much expense, is valuable.

GRAND NATIONAL CATTLE SHOW FOR 1854.—A large meeting was held at Springfield, Ohio, on the 26th of November, and it was resolved to hold a Cattle Fair at that place on the first Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of September, 1854. The premiums will amount to about \$5,000, and will be open to all the world.

A second meeting was held on the 3d inst., to complete the arrangements, and an address to the citizens of the United States is being prepared, showing the reason and advantages of holding the Fair at that place.

The Crops and the Markets.

The year has just closed, and the farming community may look back upon it with satisfaction. All their products have sold at higher rates than were ever obtained for them in any previous season that we remember. In saying this we mean *all* the productions of the farmer, from the grain crops down to the products of the poultry yard. In some seasons we are well aware one or two of the articles have gone up higher for a time, but taken altogether, the year 1853, has been without precedent. In the winter pork was kept up at prices of extraordinary dearness, and while this proved beneficial to those who raised it, the speculators suffered seriously. In the spring Wool advanced and maintained higher rates, all through the season of clipping, than it has obtained since, and few of the buyers have realized what they gave for it. The recent great sale by Wilmerding & Co., in New York, shows a decline from the rates of last spring, which must prove not very remunerative to those who made investments in large stocks for the purpose of speculation. This experience will operate to make buyers much more cautious the coming season; and we are inclined to believe that we shall not hear of many contracts being made in advance of the clipping season, during the next spring. Still the prices of wool run much higher than they have in previous years, and the supply does not more than equal the demand, and the increasing consumption by our own people of the fabrics made from it. There is, therefore, nothing to discourage the wool grower in the present state of the market. The high prices given for wheat and flour, and which have been maintained, with a gradual increase since harvest, have aided materially to encourage the farmers of Michigan. These prices have also caused the most of the wheat crop of this State to be sent forward to market earlier than usual, which has given the producers a clear field for next year. It is estimated from the returns of the railroads, over which most of our wheat and flour are carried, that not less than five to six millions of bushels of wheat have been taken out of this State during the past fall. This is calculating the flour at five bushels to the barrel. There cannot be much more now remaining in the hands of farmers than will supply our home wants.

The most recent accounts from Great Britain show that while the supplies have been very large, still they have not been so great as to meet the actual wants of the nation. The deficit, as calculated from the most reliable sources, is put down at one third of the total amount necessary for the supply, or at about eight to nine millions of quarters, which taking the least sum, would make their wants reach sixty-four millions of bushels, an English quarter being equal to eight of our bushels. During the

three months of September, October and November, the imports of wheat and flour into Great Britain are reckoned at 1,728,134 quarters, which being reduced to bushels would show that 13,815,072 bushels were the imports for the last quarter of the year, and that should the imports for the remaining nine months be equal to the first quarter there would be wanting nearly nine millions of bushels to supply the estimated deficiency, which the people of Great Britain look to this country and to the Black Sea to fill up. We are pretty certain that so far as this country is concerned, the exports for the next eight months will not exceed in proportion those of the past four months. From the port of New York the exports of wheat since the first of June last to the 15th of December, have been 5,851,220 bushels, against 2,553,204 bushels for the same time in the year 1852. This export has drained the lake states and the north-west of nearly all their surplus wheat and flour, while the lowness of the water in the western rivers has kept back the supplies that generally arrive at the New York market *via* New Orleans, and which are now expected to come forward and keep that market supplied for the winter. These supplies cannot materially affect the present rates which will probably be maintained at or near their present range, with but little fluctuation for the next three months. A permanent decline may be considered out of the question previous to next fall, when there are the chances of having a good harvest, which will have to be taken into consideration, before a fall of prices will be submitted to. The quantity of land sown in wheat has been larger than usual, in all the wheat growing States. In Great Britain, the London Farmer's Magazine informs us that up to December, nearly double the extent of land had been sown in wheat that there was at the same time in 1852, and that the seed had all been got in under the most favorable circumstances. Should the crop of next year be in proportion to the amount sown, Great Britain will need very little grain from us, and there may occur as much of a fall in prices next year, as there has been of an advance during the present one. As we said some two months ago, the prospect is that those who have their grain first in market next season, will be best off. Still the political state of Europe is such, that no reliable calculations for the future can be made, nor ought they to be received from any source except with the greatest caution.

Speculation ran the price of hogs and pork up to such extreme rates last year, that the market has been a falling one ever since. Holders of large stocks for a long time were unwilling to submit to the necessity for a decline in prices which could not be maintained. This same reason has retained on hand a very good supply of the old stock of last years packing, which now competes with the new.

The experience of last year appears to have sunk pretty deep into the memory of those engaged in the pork business, for up to the present time they have been very cautious about making purchases. The supply of hogs at Cincinnati up to the 20th of December, has been 62,245 carcasses less than it was at the same date last year. The very mild season has had some effect in keeping hogs back, very few having come forward for shipment at this port this season, previous to the close of navigation, compared with the number shipped last year. At New York large arrivals of both old and new keep the market very well supplied, and a careful review of the trade does not leave any reason to hope there will be much improvement in it for the present. At this time last year first rate qualities of mess pork were quoted at \$19 to \$20 per barrel, and dressed hogs were sold at \$8 to \$9 per 100 lbs., now the rates in the New York market are for mess pork \$13.25 to \$13.50, and dressed hogs bring but \$6.00 to \$6.25, showing a difference of nearly one third. The very large crops of corn which have been raised in the Western States the past year will have a tendency to keep pork low, unless there should arise some unexpected foreign demand from Europe, growing out of the threatening hostilities.

The agents and those who are getting up clubs for the *Farmer*, are requested to send in the names of subscribers at the earliest moment. The question being frequently put to us by those who are getting up clubs if they were to be confined to one Post-office, we answer no. Each person who undertakes to get up a club can send us subscribers from as many Post-offices as they please. By sending the names forward early, it will oblige us, while we will give to each person the proper credit for the names he or she may forward. The clubs for premiums remain open it will be recollected to the first of April; but this fact need not make any delay in sending to us the names of subscribers as fast as received.

A friend reminds us that duties are not collected on cattle imported from Canada for the purpose of improving the breed. This is correct. But the friend who made the inquiry through our columns did not say that he wanted the cattle for their breeding qualities.

THE LITERARY CABINET.—This neat little monthly, edited and published by Mrs. Electa M. Sheldon of this city, will be furnished to subscribers for the coming year at the extreme low price of one dollar. Sketches of the early history of Michigan will occupy a portion of each number, the remainder being filled with original and well selected articles of prose and poetry.

Now is the time to subscribe. Address Mrs. E. M. Sheldon, Detroit.

THE AMERICAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—Dinsmore & Co., of New York, publish every month an edition of a cheap and very useful Railway Guide, containing the time tables of the several lines of Railway, throughout the United States, with the names of the stations, and the distance from place to place. J. A. Roys of this city has it for sale.

WESTERN HORTICULTURAL REVIEW.—The Western Horticultural Review commences a new volume with the new year. The publishing department has passed into the hands of H. W. Derby. The editorial department is to be under the charge of John A. Warder and James W. Ward. The Western Horticultural Review is a most useful work, and should be supported by western fruit growers, as a medium through which they can learn much of the practice and the results which have attended the attempts to introduce new fruits into the Western States.

SCOTT'S REPRINTS.—We call attention to the advertisement of Leonard Scott & Co., New York, who are engaged in the re-publication of British periodical literature. These publications embrace the views of the three great parties in England. "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review," Whig; and the "Westminster Review," Liberal. "The North British Review" owes its establishment to the last great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge. All of these Reviews contain essays on politics, science, art and literature, which are of the highest merit, without reading which an intelligent man cannot well keep up with the times. These periodicals are re-printed immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, and are faithful copies of the originals.

MONTGOMERY'S PICTORIAL TIMES.—This is the title of a new weekly, the first number of which will be published on Saturday, December 31st. The proprietor announces his intention to present a combination of literary and artistic elements, such as has never before been offered to the public in newspaper literature. Eminent American and European artists are engaged to furnish illustrations, and every week will be given social, humorous, and satirical designs on topics eminently national and characteristic.

The literary department will be furnished with descriptions of countries, with explanatory engravings, original tales, narratives and essays, by the first writers of the day, histories of revolutions illustrated, biographies with portraits; and will present as much humorous matter as the London "Punch," together with full and authentic news of the latest dates. Published by Alexander Montgomery, New York. Terms \$1.50 per year.

OPTICAL AND MATHEMATICAL DOCUMENTS.—We have received the circular of McAllister & Brother, of Philadelphia, who offer a very large assortment of optical and mathematical instruments for sale.

PIGS AND POULTRY.—Mr. Hyatt's communication relative to his experience with pigs and poultry, showing their profits and losses, is worth reading. It is articles like that, which prove useful, especially to those who are commencing the business. We hope to have more just like it from our practical men.

CURE FOR DISTEMPER IN DOGS.—The New York Spirit of the Times says: "Our friend 'Harry,' of Nashville, Tenn., sends us the following concerning distemper in dogs. He says—'Perhaps some of your sporting readers, who have fine pointers and other dogs worth owning, would like to hear of a remedy for that destructive disease, the distemper. A couple of mine were recently low down with it, and, after hopelessly exhausting other remedies, I had recourse to the homœopathic remedy—*Arsenicum*; and in a little over a week had them both entirely well. The little globules are most potent, I can assure you, in that disease, as well as in those that human flesh is heir to.'"

AN EXCELLENT COW.—Justin Thayer, of Northampton, Mass., has a milch-cow that is not to be beaten in qualifications to adorn the dairy. Last week, says a late exchange paper, she gave 120 quarts of milk—17½ quarts per day—which weighed 326 lbs., (contradicting the old adage, that a "pint's a pound the world round,") and from the cream of the same was churned 17½ lbs. of butter—nearly 2½ lbs. per day. Her keeping was rowen hay and provender. She was recently purchased for about \$75.

It is stated that, at the average of the last twenty years, a ton of corn is estimated not to be worth hauling by wagon when 170 miles from market; while at the same distance, upon a line of railroad, it would be worth \$22.10. A ton of wheat 330 miles from market, is not worth hauling by wagon; but by railroad, it would be worth \$44.55.

PROTECTING CLOVER HAY STACKS.—Josiah Lackey writes to the Iowa Farmer, that he has tried to preserve Clover hay from the effects of the weather, in the following manner, and found that it answered as well as if the hay had been put in a barn. Clover hay put up in the ordinary mode, like timothy, is apt to get musty and unpalatable, but put up in the mode recommended, it comes out good and sweet. He says: "When the stack, which is commenced the usual way, is raised to about one-half its destined height, the ends of long wheat or rye straw are placed just on the edge of the stack

so that when the next layer of hay is placed upon it, the principal length of the straw will droop over the sides of the stack. Following this plan until the stack is finished, a complete and impervious covering is furnished to the hay that will keep it nearly as well as the best barn. I think that the long cane grass that grows in the sloughs of this county, will answer a much better purpose, the straw being longer, and will turn rain quite as well."

The Curtis Plow.

MR. JOHNSTONE:—With your permission I will say a few words about the Curtis plow. It does the best work of any we have tried here. In the hands of a skillful plowman it will cut a furrow, on an average, sixteen inches wide and from ten to twelve deep and turn it all over smooth. I have tried the Livingston County, Michigan, North Bend, and several other plows, but found the Curtis to be worth a score of them. I can plow more, do it better and cheaper with this than with any other plow I ever tried. I have not used it among large stones, but it works well among small ones. It requires more team to draw it by the day than the Livingston does, but not so much by the acre. In a good stiff soil it will cut from four to six inches wider than the average stated above. I hope every intelligent farmer will try the Curtis plow next spring.

Yours Respectfully,

HOMER, Calhoun County, Dec., 1853.

OBSERVER.

Statistics of the State Society's Committees.

I beg leave to call your attention, and that of farmers throughout the State, to the partiality manifested by the executive committee of our State Agricultural Society, in selecting members of the viewing committees for the next fair. There are two hundred and forty-six committee men in all. Of this number Wayne has forty-two, Washtenaw, Oakland and Hillsdale, twenty-four each. Monroe and Macomb twenty-three each, and Kalamazoo nineteen. These seven counties have one hundred and seventy-nine members, or more than three-fourths of the whole. Branch County, one of the first farming counties in the State and always well represented at the State Fair, is allowed two members, Jackson has seven, Berrien one, Genesee two, Cass three—several other counties one each—while Allegan, Barry, Ingham, Kent, Ionia, Shiawassee and Ottawa, are entirely unrepresented. Almost every man living in Jonesville, a small settlement in Hillsdale County, (and the residence of the President of the Society,) is placed on some committee.

If committees are selected to favor some particular locality, we cannot expect to see our society maintain its present high position. If not, why are they not more impartially distributed?

Yours &c.,

FAIR PLAY.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

S. B. NOBLE, EDITOR.

Our Greeting.

A year has passed since this department of the Farmer came under our charge. Among the many subjects of interest that have presented themselves for consideration, we have endeavored to select such as would be most beneficial to our patrons; choosing rather to depend more upon personal experience and the communications of correspondents, than upon extracts from other horticultural works. Our sincere thanks are due to those who have lent their aid in this department, and they are invited to continue their co-operations another year. A large accession to our list of contributors is anticipated, both from old subscribers and new ones; and for the Floricultural as well as Horticultural columns. Many we know, and shall welcome with pleasure, who are fully competent to do justice to the subjects and honor to themselves, besides furnishing valuable information for the readers of the Farmer.

How far the efforts made for the benefit of horticulturists during the past year have been successful, is left for them to judge; for the future we make no new pledges. We have been absent most of the year, have travelled more than five thousand miles, visited many patrons of the Farmer, partaken of their hospitalities, mingled in the social circle and been highly entertained in conversations, from which we have gained much useful knowledge, a share of which, at least, we hope to make practically available to our readers. It is but justice to say that in our absence, the senior editor gave us his assistance when needed. Our obligations are also due to the Superintendents of the Michigan Central Railroad and the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, and to the conductors of the several trains, for the favors and kindly offices received at their hands.

And now, with the commencement of a new volume, we send our kindest greetings to the friends and patrons of the *Farmer*, wishing them each and all a HAPPY NEW YEAR!

McAvoy's Superior Strawberry.

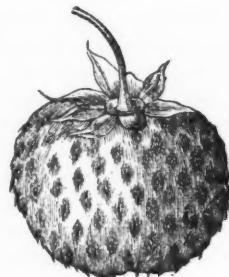
There is a good deal of dispute about the merits of this new variety of strawberry, which won the great prize of \$100, offered by the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, for the production of a new strawberry superior to Hovey's seedling. It does not appear to fruit the same in all places, if we may judge by the engravings of it which have been presented to the public in the Horticulturist and in the Pennsylvania Farm Journal. The engravings we give represent the fruit as it has been grown in Philadelphia by Dr. Brinckle, one of the most careful

growers of small fruit, and also a reliable and well known authority on such subjects. No. 1. After



(No. 1.)

two seasons of trial, the committee of the Horticultural Society pronounced the seedling strawberry, grown by Mr. McAvoy, the gardener who raised it, superior to Hovey's seedling, and to all other varieties which came under their cognizance. "It is a pistillate variety, fruit very large, roundish, oval, occasionally slightly necked, deep brilliant crimson



(No. 2.)

in color; seed crimson, sometimes yellow; set in indentations, not deep except in the largest specimens; flesh red; flavor exquisitely fine; quality 'best.' Dr. Brinckle writes to the Pennsylvania Farm Journal, 'taking all its qualities into consideration, it is probably the most valuable strawberry we have.' A New Jersey strawberry grower, who cultivates a great many varieties, writes that it yielded a larger crop of large sized berries than any other he had tried. At Rochester and at Pittsburgh the plant has not given such satisfaction, though spoken of favorably; and Hovey, of Boston, declares it to be inferior to many of the old varieties, though excellent in flavor. Barry, of Rochester, gives an engraving of the fruit in the Horticulturist, which shows a very different appearance from that of the one given by the Pennsylvania Journal. (No. 2.) He says that it has the defect of not filling out, an indentation being left in the fruit. There will be more trials of this fruit during the

coming season, when we shall hear more of its good or bad qualities. It has not yet had a fair trial in this vicinity.

Canada Thistles.

When we traveled down the canal road from Utica to Mount Clemens, we noticed several patches of Canada thistles, and we were anxious to know why the farmers of Macomb suffered them to grow and go to seed, that would be quite likely to be widely scattered over a large extent of country. We alluded to the above a few days since while conversing with A. C. Smith, the Editor of the *Macomb Gazette*. He informed us that on the entire length of the canal, and for some distance each way from it, wherever the heavy growth of timber was cut off and the soil disturbed, there would spring up innumerable quantities of these thistles, also mullein and blackberries. Now, from whence came the thistle, mullein and blackberry seed, and how long had it lain concealed in the earth where the trees are of large and rapid growth, or is the growth spontaneous? These questions are not easily solved and are worthy of being closely investigated. N.

Corn Stalk Fodder.

Mr. H. B. Childs, of Grand Rapids, states that he has a small horse-power which he attaches to a cutting box, and in this way cuts all his stalks which his cattle devour greedily, and he considers it quite a saving, he is of opinion that the saving made in fodder more than pays for the use of the horse-power, and that it will even pay when the object is only to use the stalks as bedding. The stalks when cut are a great absorbent of the liquid manure, which he considers the most valuable manure a farm has. He also says he would cut them were his object only to get them in a condition to plow under without clogging the plows. N.

Western Horticultural Garden and Nursery, South Bend, Indiana.

W. H. Loomis & Co., the proprietors of this establishment, deserve much credit for the taste displayed in laying out their grounds, and for the excellent assortment of fruit trees and shrubbery which they have in variety of suitable size for setting and of good healthy growth. We rambled over their grounds which now embrace six acres compactly set with trees of choice varieties, including ornamental trees and shrubbery of which their assortment is quite complete. They have in different stages of growth, about 100,000 trees. The citizens of South Bend will do well to patronize this nursery, which must certainly prove beneficial to the surrounding country. Messrs. Loomis & Co., are about engaging quite extensively in the peach culture. They are preparing to set an orchard of one

thousand peach trees for fruiting. This will also soon prove a good business for many to engage in, who are situated near the railroads. South Bend needs just such an establishment as this, and we hope the efforts of the proprietors will be duly appreciated.

Coldwater Nursery.

The proprietor of this nursery, S. Perkins, informs us that he has a good assortment of fruit trees of suitable size for setting in quantities sufficient to supply the surrounding towns. When at Coldwater, we had not time to visit his establishment, but we were informed that his varieties are of the most approved sorts, and of thrifty growth.

Cultivating Orchards.

Mr. H. B. Childs, of Grand Rapids, informs us that he has a young thrifty orchard, a part of which is in clover; and a part he plowed and planted to corn, and plowed as close to the trees as he could without injuring them on that part planted to corn. On the clover part he spaded under the trees as far around as the branches extended. Now the result of this experiment is that the trees in that part of the orchard plowed and planted, made a much more rapid growth than the part in clover; the difference is plainly discernable to the passer-by. From this experiment he has concluded that a young orchard should not be seeded down, and our opinion corroborates his, judging from our own experience in such operations. N.

Another freak of the Curculio.

A few days since, H. Chapin, Esq., of South Bend, Indiana, informed us that some years ago he had a large blue damson plum tree, into which he grafted the Washington, Imperial Gage, and Reine Claude; the scions took well and grew rapidly, but owing to the ravages of the curculio, he paid little or no attention to the plum tree. Last spring the different varieties on the tree blossomed, and the fruit set well. The curculio began its ravages and destroyed every plum on that part of the original tree, the damson, but left untouched the Washington, Gage and Claude. These branches were heavily laden with fruit, and ripened well. Why the curculio pays so much respect to some varieties of plums under certain circumstances, is a problem not easily solved.

Grape Vines.

Grape vines may be pruned this month if they are not already attended to. It should be done when the ground is frozen to prevent their bleeding. The plan of laying down and protecting hardy grapes we do not approve. They should be acclimated, and by covering them they are always kept

tender. There are some kinds that are semi-hardy, which are benefitted by bending the vines down and covering them with a little straw or long manure. If straw only is used, lay on pieces of boards to prevent the straw from blowing off. In all cases the protection should be such as to prevent as much as possible the effects of sudden thawing and freezing, which does all the injury to half hardy plants.

Fruit Trees.

In our rambles through various counties we have discovered that many are doing what they call *protecting* their trees, by placing around the bole a pile of manure. The practice we consider injurious in more ways than one. It makes a harbor for mice, which will be very likely to girdle their trees. If the weather be warm, the manure will heat and injure them, and the practice is calculated to promote early vegetation in the spring, which should be retarded if possible. This is better done by stamping the different layers of snow down hard, which will usually form a coat of ice and prevent an early growth in the spring.

A Good Yield of Onions.

EDITOR MICHIGAN FARMER:

Dear Sir:—I raised, the last summer, from a piece of land one rod wide and five long, thirty bushels of onions, and that on oak openings and from less than two ounces of seed! If any one can beat this, I should like to hear from him.

Respectfully Yours,

KEENE, Ionia County, Michigan.

J. W. SPRAGUE.

INQUIRY ABOUT AN ORCHARD.—A subscriber from Grand Rapids wishes to know, from some one who has practical experience in the business, whether he would be justified in going to the expense of setting out an orchard of the best apple and pear trees, by the profits he would receive from the sale of the fruit. He also wishes to know what kinds have been found best suited to the climate of this State, for winter and fall apples, especially the former?

A WONDERFUL BEET.—A letter from Samuel M. Cook, residing near Ypsilanti, gives an account of a most remarkable beet raised on his farm the last summer. What he got of it measured three feet and eight inches in length, its circumference was seven inches, and well proportioned for a foot and a half long, after which it averaged about the size of a pipe stem as far as Mr. Cook was able to judge, for at the length above mentioned, it *broke off* and came up minus its lower extremity! This is an instance of vegetable penetration hard to beat.

The Horticulturist and Journal of Rural taste and Rural design, edited by P. Barry, and published by James Vick, Rochester, N. Y. Subscription \$2 per year in advance.

The Horticulturist was originally established by the late lamented A. J. Downing, and Luther Tucker

of Albany. During the five years of their connection with it, this periodical acquired a reputation for instruction in all the arts that pertain to rural life, such as had never been attained by any similar work. It was considered a standard authority in horticulture, pomology, landscape gardening, and all the other arts that embellish and adorn the country. At the death of Mr. Downing it passed into the hands of the present publisher and editor, who have just completed the issue of their first volume, during which the previous high character of the Horticulturist has been maintained. The editor, Mr. Barry, has withdrawn his connection from other periodicals, that he may devote his whole attention to this work, and render it still more worthy the patronage it has received. We cordially commend it to the attention of orchardists, gardeners, and of those who seek information upon matters connected with rural design.

The Japan Pea and the Buena Vista Bean.

Mr. William Anderson, of Ann Arbor, writes to B. P. Johnson, Esq., from whom he had received some seed of the Japan Pea and the Buena Vista Bean, the following notice of the results of his trial with them during the past season:

"Mr. B. P. JOHNSON:

"*Dear Sir*—Enclosed are two pods of Japan Pea, you so kindly sent me; whether it will vegetate is yet uncertain. Last spring, even in May, it was cold and very rainy weather, and the pea and bean were not planted until the last week in May. This was the latest and worst spring we have had in twenty years, and last season was the driest we have had in the same time; however I watered the pea and bean as often as they required it. The pea is very late coming to maturity, it requires all the season to mature. We had three hard frosts the last week in September, and notwithstanding I drove stakes around the pea, and covered it with a thick comforter, the cold affected it so badly that it grew no more; but the peas appeared to get hard, and may possibly grow, but they are only about half grown. With regard to the Buena Vista Bean, when the pods became ripe I cut them off with my knife, and gave the old bean vine a thorough watering, and in two weeks after, it commenced blossoming, when the frost in September came I covered it as I did the pea; but all would not do, about one-third of the pods were as large as those I sent you, and so on down to less than half an inch; it kept blossoming and podding until killed with the frost. If it had ripened, the second crop would have been quite equal to the first—160 from one. If that bean is planted about the first of May, the same vine, with care, will bear and ripen a second crop. Our wheat looks rather slim this fall, on account of the continuance of dry weather until the middle of October."

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The Model Farmer's Wife.

MR. EDITOR:—The community of which my husband is a member, is so far in the country that the outermost ripple of the widening circle of the woman's rights movements has not reached us. I wish a wave of that, or something equally effectual in upsetting the ancient order of things might break over us, or a whirlwind sweep through our midst, or an earthquake shake the ground under our feet; in either case, the thing we live in and call a house, our *home*, might stand a chance of being where it ought to have been years ago—level with the ground. Neither waiting, working, wishing, praying, nor even hinting, will do any good. I have tried them all faithfully, but in vain, to bring about the desired change. At last I have come to the conclusion to make a public complaint, not so much for my own sake as for my children, and a large class of wives of whom I am a representative.

(The *Farmer* is taken in our neighborhood, so that whatever I may say in that will come directly home again. I know many will think this coat an excellent fit for Mr. Moneylove, but no one will ever dream that his little drudge of a wife had anything to do with the making.)

The wrongs of which I complain may not be inflicted with malice aforethought, but they are none the less grievous. I am inclined, however, to think that many husbands would reform in this respect, if their eyes could once be opened to "see themselves as others see them"—therefore I write.

I am the wife of a model farmer. My husband is called wealthy. He owns between three and four hundred acres of good land, most of it under excellent cultivation. His pastures are well stocked with horses, sheep and cattle, and for their comfort he has built barns, sheds and out-houses. Our farm is the pattern for the neighborhood. But look at the house! see what a home for a family!!

It was very well sixteen years ago, mere shell as it was, and I was too happy in being its mistress to think of complaining of any inconvenience or hardships. We were both young then—my husband is young now. He hired men to work on the farm, but we could not afford to hire help in the house; it would not pay. I was ambitious, worked hard, economised and turned everything to the best advantage to aid in getting rich. As time passed, new barns and sheds took the place of the first temporary hovels; and as we continued to prosper, I began to think the time was very near when I might reasonably hope that something would be done for the comfort of myself and family. Years of hope deferred have passed away. Our house, which was never lathed, plastered, or painted, looks like an old weather-beaten brewery on the outside, while within, from

the ground floor to the rafters it presents the uniform color of an ancient smoke-house. It is inconvenient and unsuited to the wants of our family. I have hinted as much more than once, but there was always some more important improvement to be made out of doors, or there was an adjoining lot of land to be bought very cheap, or a fine horse whose price was not to be considered, so that our rival neighbors were prevented from getting him on their farms.

We have five children; my eldest daughter is in her fourteenth year. She has been educated thus far in a very indifferent district school, but is womanly in her manners, is a good housekeeper for her age, and has fine, lady-like tastes. What opportunity she has for the exercise of these tastes you may judge. Her room is next to the rafters; it has one window containing four panes of glass. Her toilet table is a dry goods box turned upon its side; within it, the little ones have their play-house; on the top is a piece of broken looking-glass, a pin-cushion and a few other trinkets. Her wardrobe is a trunk with a broken cover; her room is separated from the rest of the loft by a blanket partition, beyond which her brothers and the hired men sleep. My room is below, and about as well furnished as hers. Every suggestion I make for improvement, or the introduction of necessary articles of furniture, is met with the adage about putting a new piece to an old garment, and my husband says in his quiet, decided way, "You shall have a new house by-and-by, Clara; and *then* we will get carpets and furniture, and everything else to correspond."

Ah! that far off "by-and-by!!" I have grown old working and waiting for it. My child is growing into womanhood by my side; others are following in her steps—a rich man's daughters without the cultivation of mind or manners necessary to fit them for the stations they might adorn.

Perhaps, had I foreseen how all this was to be, I might, by some extra exertion have provided them and myself with many little comforts of which we have been deprived while waiting so hopefully, so patiently for that promised "by-and-by." And yet I hardly know how a woman with her arms full of little ones to be cared for, and a house full of hungry hired men waiting for their meals, could find time for much extra exertion. My children's clothes, and my husband's too, are made, mended and kept clean by myself, and all the housework from cellar to garret goes through my hands, with the exception of what little the children can do. I have no time to devote to raising chickens or onions for the market; my hens run wild and so does my garden. My butter and cheese go to the grocery to pay for coffee, tea and sugar; the profits of the flocks and fields go into my husband's pocket, and from there just where he pleases to invest them.

Yes, Mr. Moneylove is a model farmer, and ours is a model farm. He takes advantage of every new invention to save labor and make money; the stock is well cared for, the fences and barns always in good repair, and the house itself looks nice and cosy from the street, nestled down behind a row of thrifty shade trees, and the front end nearly covered by the great jessamine vine that has clambered over it. Yet within, what a prospect for my daughters, and what a life I have led! I am faded and old, and wrinkled at thirty-six, while my husband at forty looks almost as young and fresh as when we were married. Yet he is so industrious, such a good provider for the table, and so kind a parent, it seems almost wrong in me to find fault with him for anything.

He says the girls are but children yet, and that by the time they are young ladies he will have a new house and everything in style.

Yes, by that time their mother will be—no matter where—if living, she will be too worn and weary to think of enjoyment. And they, uneducated, sensitive, and shrinking from the position in which he would place them, because unprepared to do credit to themselves and him—but I will not anticipate.

Mr. Moneylove will read this, I dare say, and if it awakens him, or others like him to a sense of what is due to their families, I shall have accomplished my object in writing. CLARA M—.

MODEL FARM, Dec., 1853.

An Answer, with a Query.

MR. EDITOR:—Reading in the *Farmer* this evening, I noticed the query as to what had become of my cousin Kate; and as she has been silent so long, I think he will pardon me for dropping a word or two in reply. Have you ever been to Genesee Co., and traveled from Flint to B— without noticing our little Kate's cottage, where she and George live? As we might have expected, she left her "letters" unfinished, just because—because—but you must ask George *why*, for I suppose it is a long story. Have you never been to her new home, and seen her flowers, and heard the "bees humming" about there, just as they did at Ash Grove? Well, may she be happy there, and uncle Rockville too, blessings on his head.

And if Kate is reading the *Farmer* now, in her quiet home; no doubt she will be particularly pleased with the "extracts from a letter written by a gentleman in New York" to some other Kate, for it is *such* "a beautiful letter." Can you not give us some more just such letters. How often does Uncle Stephen write his niece? I wonder what he would say about our Michigan ladies, compared to those in New York!

I also am curious to know what has become of

the old correspondents of your paper; and whether the "west eighty" has been disposed of, and Enquirer gone somewhere else to seek a "better half." Begging his pardon—I suppose she *would* be his better self, if ever he were united to a lady possessing all the requisites he mentioned.

I judge he advertised in vain, or he would have apprised us of his "*gude* luck." Wishing him success however, and you and F. S. a merry Christmas,

I am Respectfully,

OAKLAND COUNTY, Mich., Dec. 17th. MATTIE MILLER.

Receipts for Puddings.

CORN MEAL PUDDING—BOILED.

Pour over a quart of corn meal sufficient boiling water to scald it, stirring to mix. Add half a tea cup full of sweet cream, (or a cup full of milk,) and the same of dried cherries, or any other fruit, with a little salt. When milk warm stir in a cup full of lively yeast—cover close and set in a warm place to rise. When light, stir in flour to make the batter quite stiff, and let it rise again. Put it into a pudding bag which has been wrung from water and its inside dusted with flour or meal, to keep the pudding from sticking. Boil from one and a half to two hours. Serve with sweetened cream. Four or five hours are necessary to prepare this dish.

ANOTHER.

Pour over a quart of meal barely sufficient boiling water to scald it. Add a cup full of buttermilk and half a cup of cream with salt and saleratus, (soda is always better) to sweeten. Add flour till the batter is moderately stiff—fruit as before. Boil two hours, and serve as above.

WHEAT MEAL PUDDING—BOILED.

Mix three cups of buttermilk, one of sour cream, with salt and saleratus—stir in one cup of flour with wheat meal, (Graham flour,) till you can dip up the batter in heavy spoonfuls. Add fruit, or not. Boil two hours. Serve as above.

ANOTHER—FINE FLAVORED.

Beat five eggs, add to them four cups sweet milk, one of sweet cream, with salt. Into this stir a cup full of flour and wheat meal, sufficient to make a batter a little thicker than for griddle cakes. Boil one and a half hours. Serve in the same manner. The water should be boiling when the puddings are put in, and kept so till they are done. It is necessary to turn them occasionally as they will rise to the top.

STEWED APPLE PUDDING.

Cover with apples pared and cored, to the depth of two inches, a deep basin or pan, add water sufficient to stew them. Make a crust as for common biscuit, roll to an inch in thickness, cut a hole in the center and cover with it the apples. Set the dish on the stove or coals to cook, covering closely to prevent the escape of steam. Twenty or thirty

minutes will be sufficient. Serve with sauce made of water, butter, and sugar, thickened with flour and seasoned with nutmeg.

MRS. E. P. F. B.

Sunset at the Farm.

BY MRS. L. S. GOODWIN.

White as its sprinkle of wave-washed sand,
Is the low, broad kitchen's oaken floor;
Apple-tree boughs by the porch expand,
Amplly shading the wide thrown door.

'Mid fruit that the bended branches bear,
For dumplings plump and cream-crust pies,
The brooding home of a red breast pair
Deep in the emerald centre lies.

First were the youngling pinions tried
To-day in flutterings brief and coy;
The parents this sunset hour divide
'Twixt chirping counsel and singing joy.

Frolicking wild in the sunlight tips,
A snow-white kitten and jet-black dog
Are rolling over the wood-pile chips,
Or catching each from behind a log.

Grand-mamma near in her full-frilled cap,
All intent sits by the hen-coop low,
Out from the basin stayed on her lap,
Ladling the chicks their supper of dough.

Crickets chirp under the door-stone old;
Grasshoppers prate in the knotweed by;
Above in chariot's airy rolled,
Are the miller, bee, and bottle-fly.

Just where the garden and rye-field edge,
With flaxen hair and in homespun dressed,
Child n two, by the gooseberry hedge,
Are hunting the brown hen's secret nest.

With sleeves uprolled as a housewife skilled,
Smoothly out on the clover beds,
When wrung from the tubs at the brook brim filled,
A matron the household linen spreads.

Round rock, through barway, guided with care,
Making athwart the stubble a road,
The stout red oxen and sleek white mare,
Are nearing the barn with their fragrant load.

Withs cythe and rake upon shoulders borne,
Their toil-hour marked by the solar beam,
Slowly the hay-makers, heated, worn,
Yet sturdy, cheerful, follow the team.

Kine nigh a-fild for the milk-maid wait;
But one star-faced, from among them stands,
Pushing hard at the massive farm-yard gate,
Twirling her horns with it's stronger bands.

Once and again, to her well-known speech,
Answers her young with an eager bound,
His tether straight'ning vainly to reach
The rich-hued milk that's dewing the ground.

Close muffled shuttles do spiders throw,
Now that the loom in the garret rests,
Over the greensward to and fro,
Weaving a tissue for fairy vests.

Vapors rise from the cedary marsh,
Where frogs are speep and turtles cry;
And mingle the notes of the nighthawk harsh,
Dus-ily circling against the sky.

THE MICHIGAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION AND TEACHERS' MAGAZINE.—This is a new monthly, published in this city under the auspices of the Michigan State Teachers Association. It is devoted to the interests of education, and the present number containing thirty-two pages, is well filled with articles of interest to teachers and parents, mainly original. Professor E. O. Haven, Ann Arbor, and Professor A. S. Welch, Ypsilanti, are the corresponding editors, and J. M. Gregory, Detroit, resident editor.

It is hoped that teachers and friends of education generally, will sustain this new enterprise. The work is published at \$1 per annum in advance.

EDUCATIONAL.

What I have done with Augustus.

MR. EDITOR:—Seeing so much interest manifested by your correspondents, Miron and Kabinus, about the boy Augustus, I thought it my privilege and duty to say a few words, as I have been his teacher and friend. I entered the school here with the impression that he was the worst of all bad boys. Indeed I thought this verified when I saw him enter the school-room the first morning. His brawling manners, his dingy hands and face, all indicated too truly his bringing up; the wind had free course through his ragged clothes, and his boots were those worn as long as possible by his father, and then put off for him to wear. Be assured that as I looked at him I pitied him from the depths of my heart. I thought perhaps beneath that ragged cap and matted hair, might be the elements of future greatness. I determined to make him an object of my study, and to win his confidence by warm expressions of friendship. I told him he was as good as any other boy in school, and often took occasion to speak to him in a way to raise his self-esteem, for he seemed to think himself inferior to his playmates, and fancy they had a just right to abuse and trample him under foot. In the class I would give him the precedence, which seemed to buoy up his mind and dignify his spirit in such a manner as to be quite amusing. He became my friend, and looked to me as a patron and adviser. He would come some mornings very early to tell me of griefs and woes which had originated with his playmates. One morning in particular, I recollect, it was in the winter, the winds blew, the snow had fallen to a considerable depth, it was bitter cold, and I thought for that day my scholars would be few. But as I sat by the window meditating on the prospect, I saw some one plodding along towards the school-house; I wondered if it could be a child coming to school in such a storm. I very soon discovered that it was my boy Augustus. When he came in I saw he was suffering with cold, and placed my chair near the fire for him. He accepted the seat with a look of gratitude, and with that look I saw upon his cheek a frozen tear. I knew that something had occurred to mar his happiness, and that he had come to me as his only friend and protector, for aid. After a few moments he looked up and said, "You are the curiousest teacher I ever did see." "Why?" said I. "Because you do not whip me as Miss — did; she was afraid to touch me because I was dirty, and I hated her and done all I could to make the rest laugh." "Why don't you do so now?" asked I. "Because you are so kind I am ashamed when I do wrong." This accounts at once for the difference of the boy's behavior in the two schools. I admire Miron's sentiments; every teacher should lend a list-

ening ear to his advice. In Augustus there is much 'native intelligence'; kindness will bring this to view, cultivation will perfect it, and were he to live twenty years, he might vie with many who now claim to be his superiors in knowledge, wisdom, and judgment.

JEROME.

LITCHFIELD, November, 1853.

[Jerome will perceive that parts of his letter have been omitted, such as personalities and reflections, which did not tend to develop the principle he was endeavoring to illustrate. Poor Augustus though sadly misunderstood by some, seems to have fallen into good hands at last; his case has led to remarks which it is hoped will induce teachers to study the characters of their pupils, without respect to dress or appearance.]

Influence of Good Schools and School-Houses on surrounding Property.

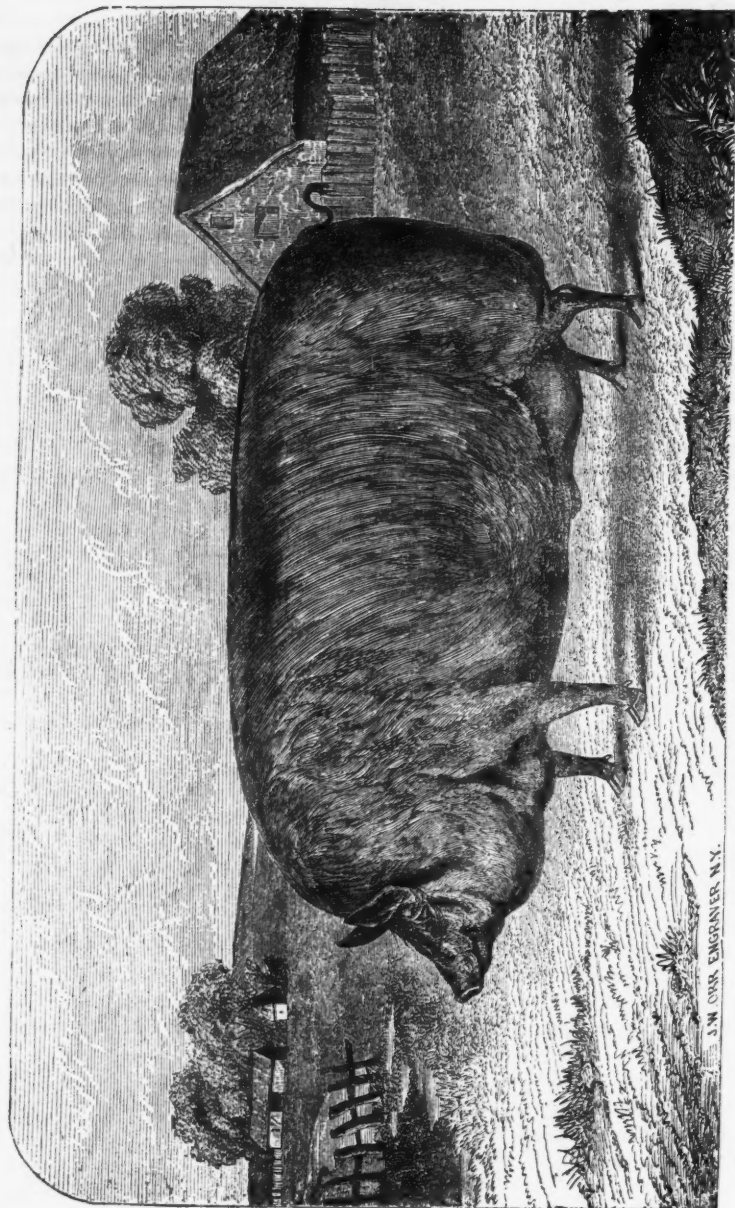
Did it ever occur to that wealthy farmer who has year by year complained of his school tax, how great an enhancement those taxes have been to the value of his estate? He lives in a district where good schools are appreciated, and patronized as of the greatest importance to all classes, where the poor as well as the rich are considered as entitled to their benefits, and enjoy them. The consequences are, the taxes in the aggregate are comparatively heavy, as good schools cannot be sustained in a poor house, without means of comfort, health, and convenience for instruction, or be taught by any person who may offer, regardless of qualifications. Good teachers being always in demand, of course good wages must be paid to obtain them. Though our friend's taxes are no more on the dollar than his poor neighbor's who works early and late to support his half dozen children, made dearer to him by this necessity, yet it is far more grudgingly bestowed. Still those same taxes have been trebly repaid him in the rise of his estate, to say nothing of the pleasure of living in an intelligent, agreeable and orderly society, which privilege, when in his possession, is too often overlooked and forgotten in the "dollar and cent interest." Now see the effect of such a district on property under its influence which in some degree extends beyond its immediate bounds. All who are really worth having as citizens will pay much more to get even into the vicinity of such society if they cannot enter its midst. Thus there is not an arable lot in its compass but commands ready sale, while not four miles distant, where soil, natural advantages and vicinity to market are equal, how different! Land not finding purchasers at rates much lower than in number one would give ready sale—many wishing to sell but none to buy. A glance at the locality and condition of the school-house and the manner in which the school operations are conducted, will

explain all. The consequences of such a course are not more certain than that "like causes produce like effects." It is an axiom in philosophy that matter cannot act without being acted upon, and this is equally true of mind. The influence of a good school is not only felt upon its pupils, but upon all who come in contact with them, their parents, friends and directors, and they in their turn influence others. Perhaps in instances like the above, the happy effects may be traced to one energetic intellect, who in the infancy of that settlement swayed those around him by his mental superiority, and roused them to see the necessity, utility and beauty of mental culture and development. In time this little collection has gathered around it those cultivated families which now make that society so attractive. Some have grown up in its midst, others have been drawn to it by that beautiful sympathy which attracts minds of like capacity to social communion. Many are the school districts where two or three members of society have laid the foundation for the beautiful intellectual superstructure which has in time been reared upon it. Are there any readers of the *Farmer* who cannot recognize these contrasted pictures of school districts? and how many districts can report them, selves free from some wealthy grumbler over his school taxes? E. P. F. B.

FLORAL HILL, Mich., Dec. 1853.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In the October number of the *Farmer*, under the educational department, E. W. C. of Grand Rapids, has advanced some ideas that seem, at least, to demand a few remarks. Now I am not going to appear as the defender of L. of St. Joseph, for she has ably sustained her position—neither do I appear as the champion of "moral suasion," in school government; but let me state a few things for the reader, and also for the consideration of E. W. C.

There always have been minds so constituted, that they regard with holy horror any innovation in old established customs, either in science, politics-government, or religion. And notwithstanding, the "world does move," and has moved, in all the departments of science, literature, politics, governments, and religion; and while these minds have the testimony constantly before them, they are ever ready to exclaim, "things ar'n't as they used to be when I was young." "People were not so wicked, not so wild and turbulent then." I will remember when the question to "abolish imprisonment for debt," was agitated in the State of New York, monied men were in a perfect phrenzy. Said they, "if this law is passed we can never collect a debt." But the law was passed, and not a word of complaint ever uttered, so far as I know. Again it was said, "do away with the death penalty and we shall all be liable to be murdered." But it has been remov-



A BOAR OF THE IMPROVED ESSEX BREED,

Engraved expressly for the Subscribers to the MICHIGAN FARMER, for 1854.

ed from the laws of this State, and who feels any the less secure?

The fact is, shutting a man up in gaol never paid a debt: and it is sincerely doubted whether hanging a man up by the neck and choking him until he is dead, ever prevented any future murders.

So when the law of kindness is urged as the best policy in school government, there are those who stand aloof and imagine they discover the most alarming prospects in the practice of this principle. Now kind reader, you shall be judge and jury in this case. Summon up, if you please, all the families you have ever known, and see if those where the rod has been most freely used, are not the poorest governed. Is it not so? Canvass your acquaintance and judge ye. What teachers of our childhood do we most love and venerate? Is it those who have used the rod most, or those who ruled us by kindness? judge ye again. Your correspondent L., of St. Joseph, said, "love the little ones," and to me it seemed to have been well said. But E. W. C. comes out with a list of hard epithets, as though "loving the little ones" was a crime, in his estimation. Now if he does not have an affection for the children he teaches, it were better for them that he never enter the school-room again, it matters not what his other qualifications are. But let me quote from his article: "There is a certain false sentiment of kindness afloat in community, lucubrations of some of our pseudo-philanthropists, which is working a world of injury to the rising generation. You see the legitimate workings of their mock kindness in a class of youngsters parading our streets at night, long after all honest people should be in bed, each with a long-nine protruding from his mouth; and the young lady, not yet in her teens, with her education completed. You see the practical operation of their system in the disregard of parental authority; in the increased disrespect to the teacher; in the drunkenness, rowdiness, and licentiousness of our young men; and the pert precociousness of many of our young ladies." Now if it can be shown that kindness has done all this mischief, I am ready to admit that it should not be exercised—Heaven-born though it be. But I believe no such things of kindness. Scripture saith, "love worketh no ill to its neighbor." The characters in this picture, which E. W. C. has drawn so vividly, nineteen twentieths of them, doubtless, are what they are because they have not been sufficiently loved at home. Strangers to kindness, they have been treated as beasts at home, society has spurned them as if they were vipers, and that chord in their bosoms which would have vibrated at the touch of kindness, lies mute; and that spot in their hearts which would have been green with the holiest emotions of human nature, lies a desert waste—all for want of a kindred emotion in the parent, or guardian, to wake it into life, to nurture and direct it.

Let it not be supposed that we advocate the principle of disobedience or disrespect—far from it—we only desire to have children obey from the impulse of their better natures. In the one instance they obey cheerfully, in the other, reluctantly. The one government is tyranny, the other, justice and righteousness. Tyranny may enforce obedience, but it cannot command esteem; children may be whipped into silence, but in every little heart rebellion is springing up. It is said of Dionysus the tyrant of Sicily, that after he was driven from the throne, he went to teaching, in order to maintain in some degree his spirit of tyranny. It is hoped there may be but few Dionysian teachers at this day.

CLINTON, Dec. 26th, 1853.

R. RANDALL.

Condensed Report

OF THE SECRETARY OF THE MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On the 7th day of June last, the business committee issued a circular recommending a public State trial of the various Reapers and Mowers now in use; in reply to which several of the patentees and venders of reapers stated that they were preparing to attend such trial either in the State of New York or Ohio; they could attend but one trial, and wishing to accompany their machines in person, they could not be present at the proposed meeting for that purpose in this State. In consequence of this the committee published a second circular on the 27th day of June, announcing that there would be no trial of reapers and mowers in this State the present year.

A petition was forwarded to the superintendents of each of the railroads, praying them to permit the transportation of plaster free of charge. No answer was returned except an acknowledgment of the receipt of the petition.

The following are reasons set forth by the memorialists why their prayers should be granted.

The chief freight business of the several roads being made up from the transportation of wheat and flour, it follows that were the wheat crops increased there would be a corresponding increase of freight, thus benefitting the railroad companies no less than the farming community.

Experiments made in wheat-growing during the last four years establish the fact that a clover sod turned under is better than any manure that can be used for the raising of wheat, and it has been shown conclusively that an average of twenty bushels per acre is easily attainable, and that a crop of thirty or thirty-five bushels per acre is not unusual.

In Seneca county, New York, the average wheat crop in 1840 was ten bushels per acre; in 1848 it was increased to over twenty bushels, and this increase was principally produced by turning over clover sod. The use of plaster in the cultivation of

clover is absolutely necessary in those parts of our country where there is an admixture of sand in the soil. It is only quite recently that farmers could be made to believe that clover would grow in sandy soil at all; and for this reason many farms were for a long time unoccupied or unproductive, which have now by the cultivation of clover become valuable and productive; and upon these same lands clover could not have been successfully cultivated without the use of plaster. The present high price of this article precludes its general introduction, and although as a matter of necessity some is used, yet were the price as low as in some of the States, the demand would at once increase an hundred fold. The poor farmer is obliged to remain so, because he is not able to purchase that which would relieve him.

In the State of New York, where plaster is most used, it costs from two to four dollars per ton, while in those parts of our State where it is most needed it costs from eight to twelve dollars per ton.

In view of these facts, the petitioners respectfully ask the railroad companies to transport plaster free. And they believe that in a period of ten years the receipts of the roads for transportation of wheat and flour will be twenty per cent. greater than the present receipts for wheat and plaster, with the present prices for freight.

They also pray that the price of transportation on agricultural implements may be reduced to the lowest point compatible with the mutual interests of the corporations and the agricultural community.

A memorial was presented to the Legislature, asking for an appropriation to defray the expense of printing the Transactions of the Society, which was granted.

Messrs. Dort, Shoemaker and Moore urged upon the Legislature the resolution relating to the establishment of an Agricultural School; but without success.

Agricultural lectures are delivered at the University, and Professor A. S. Welch of the Ypsilanti Normal School gives assurance that all that can be done by that institution for the dissemination of scientific and theoretical agricultural knowledge, shall be accomplished.

The committee thought the publication of a Journal of the Society in January, and one in August next would be sufficient, but gave the Secretary liberty to publish more if necessary.

In connection with the Secretary's Report, we give the following synopsis of the Report of the Treasurer.

The society commenced the year, December 1st, 1852, with a debt of \$534 18. The receipts of the Treasury from December 1st, 1852, to December 14th, 1853, have been as follows:

Collected on Detroit subscriptions.....	\$947 63
Receipts at Fair Grounds.....	4,406 31
All other sources.....	1,482 19
Total Receipt.....	\$6,836 46
Total expenditure paid by Treasurer } during same period.....	\$6,661 98
Add debt of Society, Dec. 1st, 1852.....	534 18—\$7,196 16
Balance now against the Society.....	349 73

(The vouchers of the Treasurer have been examined, found correct and returned to the Executive Committee.)

There is yet due on the Detroit subscription twenty-five dollars, also the appropriation by the State of one thousand dollars.

This would, when received, pay off the present balance due the Treasurer, and leave in his hands upwards of six hundred and sixty dollars to the credit of the Society.

But it is highly probable that there are some checks on the Treasurer, issued for premiums still outstanding, though the committee are unable to state what amount.

The account of the Society has also been at times pretty largely overdrawn at the Peninsular Bank, during the year. Previous to the Fair it was overdrawn all the time, reaching to about \$1200 or \$1400. For this the bank presents a balance of interest account of seventy dollars. The committee recommend that this claim be allowed and paid.

It will be seen by the above that the income of the Society for the past year has been sufficient to pay off the debt with which the year was commenced; to defray all the current expenditures, and may, perhaps leave a small balance to the credit of the Society to begin another year with.

Submitted by the committee, December 15th, 1853.

NOTE.—The bill paid for medals amounted to four hundred and seventy dollars.

HOW TO PRESERVE LIQUID MANURE.—In a good many French farms cultivated on scientific principles, dried earth is used instead of straw, as litter in the stalls, with a view to absorb the largest possible quantity of the liquid manure, while it condenses as it were the relative quantities both of the liquid and the solid manure with which it is incorporated. M. Payen has investigated the subject with great care, and his conclusions are that lime mixed in such proportion as to make it as thick as paste, and clay are the best preservatives of the volatile contents of liquid and solid manures; and that clay, is even better than lime; that chalk rather hastens their decomposition and loss. Straw occasions still greater decomposition and loss. The addition of one-hundredth of hydrated lime to fresh urine is the best way of preserving its contents without sensible loss. The North British *Agriculturist* furnishes a statement of Lindsey Blyth, in

relation to a very successful experiment for destroying a most offensive smell in a stable, arising from the decomposition of urine and dung. He tried the mixture of Epsom salts and plaster of Paris, (gypsum)—“the most wonderful effects followed—the stable-keeper was delighted.” Previously, the stable was damp and unwholesome; and if closed for a few hours the ammoniacal vapors were suffocating. After sprinkling the sulphates underneath the straw, and along the channel of the drain, the smell disappeared, and even the walls became drier. He recommends as an economical preparation for this purpose and for sewers, magnesia limestone dissolved in sulphuric acid, (forming sulphate of magnesia or Epsom salts,) with a portion of super-phosphate of lime (made by dissolving bones in sulphuric acid)—these, at the same time that they retain the escaping ammonia, also add greatly, by their own presence, to the value of the manure.

New Publications.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING, or Parks and Pleasure Grounds, with practical rules on Country Residences, Villas, Public Parks and Gardens, by CHARLES H. J. SMITH, with notes and additions by LEWIS F. ALLEN. Published by C. M. Saxton, New York. For sale by Elwood & Co., Detroit.

The work, whose title is given above, is one which may be heartily commended to the attention of those who wish to acquire a general and practical knowledge of most of the important principles which should govern all attempts at rural improvement. Landscape gardening has not as yet had much attention paid to it in the north-west. But some knowledge of it is beginning to be desired by those who are selecting sites for houses, and who are erecting handsome dwellings, and laying out grounds around them, and in the vicinity of many of the wealthy cities and villages which are gaining in wealth and importance every year, and whose rich inhabitants are now looking around and laying out plans to do their share towards ornamenting and embellishing the localities they have chosen for their permanent residence, after the struggle for an independence.

This book is not an elaborate treatise, giving all the details of the science, but rather a popular compendium that affords suggestions which every one may use and apply. The work was written for the English reader, but Lewis F. Allen has added many valuable notes to the text, which point out to what degree the suggestions of the author are applicable in this country. Some of the notes take the form of merely commendatory notices, and could have been dispensed with. But others are very valuable, and to show our appreciation of them, we quote one on leaving forest trees as an ornament or as useful on cleared land, the truth of which our readers who have practical experience in the matter will readily acknowledge and agree with as heartily as we do.

“In remarking on the naked appearance of our coun-

try, in its most extensively cultivated districts, nothing is more common than the expression of regret and disapprobation at the sweeping manner in which the original forests have been cut away by the early settlers, and that so few, or scarcely any trees are left to shade and embellish the land. Such expressions are usually made without a proper knowledge of the subject, and which a better acquaintance with the character of our original forests would correct. It is not denied that a recklessness in cutting away and sweeping off every vestige of the forest, in some cases where it might be beneficially left, is too often the case; but when we reflect that the main object is to bring the forest lands under immediate cultivation, and that such cultivation cannot succeed under shade, and among a mass of living roots, lying mostly near the surface, such as original forest trees usually present, it need be no cause of surprise that the pioneer, looking only to his bread, and the future support of his family, should clear his lands of every impediment to so desirable an end. In point of utility, he is entirely right. For cultivation alone, in its most profitable result, a field should never have a tree nor a shrub within it. Pastures, only, require them; and it is a subject of discussion still, with graziers and stock farmers, whether shade trees are at all beneficial to the growth and thrift of cattle—the subject of taste, or embellishment to the land, by the presence of trees, being excluded. Our forests are composed of trees thickly set, and drawn up to great heights, with bare stems, small, slender tops, and roots widely spreading near the surface of the ground. A continual struggle for supremacy has existed with them, ever since they grew at all, and each tree striving with all its might to overtop its neighbor, and shoot up into the light and sun, which are indispensable to their existence. A part of the forest being cut away, and sun, and air, and their drying influences admitted, many of the border trees of the standing forest sicken and die from the absence of their usual moisture; others are prostrated by the violence of the winds which now break in upon them through the clearings; and even if left standing in masses, years of time are necessary to acclimate the exposed trees, and quicken them into a renewed and healthy growth. What, then, must be the condition of a single tree, or a dozen, or fifty trees, even if left contiguous to each other, deprived of their mutual support, the shade of the underwood beneath them, and their accustomed moisture at the root, with the glaring heat of the sun drying up their trunks, and the driving winds heaving at their tops like a huge lever acting on their thin-spread roots, spread over a surface of soft, porous mould? They must be blown down, or die a lingering and miserable death, of necessity, in nine cases out of ten, at least, where the experiment is tried. Occasionally a tree, more firmly rooted in the ground than usual, may survive. But what, in case it do survive, is such a tree good for? Its huge, bare trunk, shooting up into the sky, and supporting a meager tuft of half-feathered branches, is any thing but an object of beauty; it scarce ever grows another inch, and remains only as a specimen of what the forest among which it stood once may have been. It is measurably so with smaller trees, few of which, under like circumstances, survive at all; or if they do, scarcely ever arrive at a full and vigorous maturity. We speak feelingly, and from long experience. The acres of forest which have been cleared under our immediate supervision, may be counted almost by the thousand; and among the multitude of trees which we caused to be left, in various kinds, and under all circumstances, not one in a hundred remain; and were we now to make a choice, at the end of twenty years, to produce the best effect in a forest plantation, whether to go into an old, dense wood, and clear portions of it out, or cut it all down and clear it away, and take the chances of the young growth immediately springing up to supply its place, we should assuredly take the latter. In such case, however, we should not apply fire to the clearing; the brush should be simply thrown together, and if the timber and wood were not available to be drawn away, they should be left on the ground, to decay and keep it moist.

The young wood will immediately spring up anew, and grow with a rapidity which would re-clothe it in a surprisingly brief space of time; and this, thinned by degrees, could be trained and fashioned into the finest models of forest grace and beauty.

There are positions, however, where limited tracts of wood exist, and of second growth on light, dry soils, where it may be safe to enter, and by a gradual thinning and clearing out, letting in by degrees the sun and air, the remaining trees may be preserved without injury to their growth. Such woods should be thus treated; but under the circumstances before described, the felling and clearing off of the entire forest is the better course; and where they are required, young trees had better be set out now, than to trust the contingencies of preserving the original trees, which will be almost sure to end in disappointment.—Ed."

A Query.

MR. FARMER:—I was much interested with Mr. A. Y. Moore's rotation of crops, mentioned in the September number and in speaking of it to my neighbors the questions have arisen, "Where does he raise his seed rye?" and, "Is he not troubled with rye in his wheat?" which I beg Mr. Moore to answer for the benefit of myself and neighbors, as the rye pasture would suit us here on the plains exactly.

SOLON.

COMMERCE, Oct 8th, 1853.

SEARS PICTORIAL WORKS.—The attention of the reader is solicited to the advertisement of "AGENTS WANTED," for Pictorial books, issued from the press of Mr. Sears. These books have met and are meeting with a large sale throughout the Union, and the two last publications, "China and India," and "Thrilling Incidents in the wars of the United States," are in every way equal to the other works in point of attraction and interest. What he wishes to obtain is, competent agents in every section of the country. The readiness of their sale offers great inducements for persons to embark in their disposal, and as they are of a high moral and unexceptionable character, there are none but who can conscientiously contribute to their circulation. Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise, will risk little by sending to the Publisher \$25, for which he will receive sample copies of the various works, (at wholesale prices) carefully boxed, insured, and directed, affording a very liberal per centage to the Agent for his trouble. With these he will soon be able to ascertain the most saleable, and order accordingly.

HOW TO CURE A COLD.—Of all the means of curing colds, fasting is the most effectual. Let whoever has a cold eat nothing whatever for two days and his cold will be gone, provided he is not confined to his bed; because, not taking carbon into the system by food, but consuming the surplus which causes that disease by breath, he soon carries off the disease by removing the cause. This will be found more effectual if he adds copious water drinking to protracted fasting. By the time a person has fasted one day and night, he will experience a freedom from pain, and a clearness of mind, in delightful contrast with the mental stupor and physical pain, caused by colds. And how infinitely better is this method of breaking up colds, than by medicine.

The Markets.

Latest.

DECEMBER, 31.

Just as we go to press the telegraph informs us of the arrival of the British steamer at New York. Breadstuffs have gone up at Liverpool higher than before. Western flour being quoted at 38s 6d to 39s, or a shilling higher than it has been before this season. In New York Michigan flour is held at \$7 62c to \$7 75. White wheat is quoted at \$1 90 cts.

DETROIT, Dec. 30, 1853.

BEEF CATTLE—Good beef cattle fit for the butchers maintain their previous sales. On foot they range from 2½ to 3 cents live weight, and the quarters are bought at 6 cents wholesale. Tallow in the rough is worth 9 cents. Hides sell at 4 cts. At Chicago the ruling rate seems to be \$2.75 for beefs.

CALVES—Very scarce as usual at this season. They bring from \$3 to \$5 each.

SHEEP—Good fair mutton sheep sell at \$2.75 to \$3. The skins sell now at \$1 to \$1.25.

HOGS—The hog market is not brisk, and the demand is far from good. Heavy carcasses bring from \$1.50 to \$1.75; since the closing of the river navigation none have gone up to \$5. Light hogs or such as weigh under 200 are worth \$4.15 to \$4.25. A number sold at this rate on Thursday.

POULTRY—There is no change either in the prices or the supply of poultry. Turkeys retail at \$1 to \$1.50, and not very large ones at that. Chickens are worth 2s 6d per pair. Geese 2s 6d and 3s each. Ducks 4s to 5s per pair.

EGGS—Very scarce and very high. They retail at 2s per dozen.

BUTTER—The article of butter continues to keep high and scarce, while good prime fresh butter is quoted at 15 to 16 cents in Chicago; here we are paying 23c to 25c per pound for it.

CHEESE—No country cheese offering in market. Ohio sells at 9 to 10 cents per pound.

APPLES—Good apples are very scarce and worth \$2.25 to \$2.50 per barrel for the best quality. Common ones being about 12s per bbl. or 4s to 4s 6d per bushel.

HAY—Good quality of hay is worth from \$15 to \$17 per ton. Inferior sells from \$11 up to \$14 per ton.

SALT—Fine salt sells at 18s per barrel. Coarse is worth about 22s, and in considerable demand.

FLOUR—The export market is over. Holders are firm at \$5, and ask a little advance. They feel confident, that it must be worth more in the spring. The sales here are very few. In New York at present dates Michigan flour is quoted at \$7.06 to \$7.18½.

WHEAT—There are only a few loads of wheat coming in from day to day, and they are taken here at \$1.30 per bushel. The white wheat of this State ranks with Genesee in the New York market, and is quoted at present at \$1.75 to \$1.80 per bushel.

CORN—Old shelled corn has declined since last month, and sells now at 52 cents per bushel. New shelled sells at 46 cents and unshelled at 45 cents per 70 pounds.

OATS—These have also declined a little, and sell now at the rate of 34 cents a bushel.

WOOL—There is nothing doing here in wool at present. The late semi-annual sale in New York has fixed the rates there and pretty much all over the country at the prices which have been lately paid. Saxony being sold there for 54 to 56 cents. Merino full blood 46 cents, and the grades in proportion.

Receipts.

Cash received for Michigan Farmer, from Dec. 2 to Dec. 30, 1853: Abel Gerrish \$1, W H Castle \$1, E H Johnson \$4, J T Churchill \$1, J A Rucher \$4, John Lathers \$1, E Leonard 75 cts, John Richard \$10.50, M Clark \$1, S B Noble (General Agent) \$20, C A Chipman \$1, Thos Lathers \$1, A J Crosby \$3.25, M A Taylor \$26, W O Belmont \$8.40, Myron Rider \$10, J W Crippen \$10.75, J B Hogsdone \$1, F W Kirkland \$2, H Johnson Jr \$6.75, E G Robinson \$1, Phillip Marlatt \$35.75, W N Stevens \$2.25, W P Newcomb \$6, H W Donnelly \$5.90, H Banwell \$1, R D Merritt \$1, E Loomis \$3, H McNary \$7.50, L Treadwell \$18, Isaac G Soule \$1, H L Boyes \$1, R E Wood \$1, Mrs R B Hampton \$5, L Moore \$2, L Coburn \$11.50, C Quick \$6, A A Copeland \$1, J Vincent \$2, Dr W H Fox 75 cts, E N Fairchild \$1, H H Smith \$2, E Copeland \$2, J H McCollum \$8, W T Harkness \$3, J Gates 75 cts, N Dwight \$1.50, J Ten Eyck \$3, B H Randolph \$3, J W Peckham \$1.50, C L Newkirk \$5.25, Ira Strong \$1, B Eaman \$1, J A Austin \$1, E Abbott \$1, J Thayer \$1.50, E O Bennett \$4, E M Stickney \$2, R Haigh \$1, S B Noble (General Agent) \$20, Capt Wainwright \$1, L Leonard \$1, G W Bearly \$1, A G Bragg & Co \$15, W E Gregory \$2.75, A Baden \$3, R McEwen \$1, A G Miller \$5, E Pearson \$9.75, D G Platt \$1, Newel Thurston \$7.50, O Quackenbush \$1.50, B M Thompson \$7.50, P Munson \$5, Isaac Newton \$9, M B Batelham \$1.25, O Stone 80 cts, from Oaseo no name \$4, J W Crippen \$39.75, S B Noble (General Agent) \$20, H King 75 cts, W Boughton \$1, S M Grimes \$10, J S Gage \$1, Judson Butolph \$3, C Bolt \$1, W Ten Eyck \$1, D Williams \$14, A Y Moore \$1, James Joy \$4, Rev E Miller Jr \$1, Geo Yancey 50 cts, C G Plumer \$1.

The Mud Cabin.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

This is one of the books that John Bull should read—he should be made to see himself as others see him. The author relates his own experience of English life, and points out clearly, and for the most part, impartially, the evils resulting from the spirit and tendency of British institutions.—Boston Post.

It is for the most part ably written, and in its exposition of individual cases of hardship and wrong, is calculated to attract attention on both sides of the Atlantic.—Newark Daily Advertiser.

The author has evidently walked through England with a prying eye, and has been eager to detect all that is evil in her social system.—Portland Transcript.

No American can read this truthful and earnest volume without thanking God that he is an American, and that he is beyond the reach of institutions which uphold a pampered aristocracy at the expense of the comforts, dignity and humanity of the great masses of the people.—Presbyterian.

Among the various topics treated in this interesting work, are the condition of the rural villages in England, English tenantry, the relations of the tenants with their landlords, the woes of Ireland, the power of the caste system, the economy of the British police, the state of the coal districts, pictures of the upper classes, and the future destiny of the people.—Lowell Courier.

We have read the book with a good deal of interest. Mr Isham's task has been a laborious one, and, we opine, any thing but pleasant. But he has performed it fairly, impartially and impressively. Some of his episodes possess great beauty. He will be sneered at, perhaps, by imported cocknies; but he will have the good sense to regard it as a compliment. The Mud Caton will stand in spite of them.—Buff. Express.

His vivid description will win the attention of every thoughtful mind.—Harper's Magazine.

This is no catch penny publication.—New York Observer.

Mr. Isham is a man of shrewd sense, keen observation and strong democratic feelings. He appears to be conscientious and a sincere friend of the working classes. It is quite possible that English people may think him prejudiced and unjust, but it were well if they read his book carefully, and with a disposition to profit by the important truths it contains.—National Era.

For sale by S. D. Elwood & Co., Detroit, and by Booksellers generally, throughout the State.

doe D. APPLETON & Co., New York and London.

Battle Creek Iron Works.

MANUFACTURED and kept constantly on hand and for sale! R. T. Merrill's Double Milled Separators.

These separators have in every instance taken the premium where they have been exhibited. They have been thoroughly tested and are not equalled. A large number of certificates might be given to this effect; a few of many will only be offered.

Mr. R. T. MERRILL.

DEAR SIR:—Feeling that I am under obligation to you and to the farming community generally, I sit down to make known to you the results of the operation of the machine I purchased of Brown & Wilcox, of Battle Creek, Mich. I can now say that your Double Milled Separator is decidedly the best I ever saw, both for durability and for doing the work fast and saving grain. I have threshed and cleaned fit for market, three hundred and fifty bushels of wheat in less than five hours, and have threshed and fitted for market one hundred and twenty bushels in one hour, and can thresh and fit for market from five to seven hundred bushels per day with eight horses, and not worry them. I have threshed for several years, and never found a Separator that would do it up as fast as it could be threshed, without wasting the grain, until I procured the one from Brown and Wilcox, last summer. Yours truly,

Kalamazoo, Jan. 19, 1853.

S. P. CARY.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

We do hereby certify that we purchased of William Brown, Battle Creek, Mich., in July, 1853, one of R. T. Merrill's Double Milled Separators, and have used the same through the season of threshing, and we do say without any fear of successful contradiction, that it cannot be equalled in this country for doing the work fast and perfect, and not waste the grain. We have used the Pitts and the Rochester, and the Fowlerville machines, and have followed threshing for eight or ten years, having used six or eight sorts of machines. We have in no instance had or seen a machine that could be compared with the Double Milled one above referred to, not only for doing the work fast and well, but also for durability and ease for the team.

Jackson, Nov. 15, 1853.

STEPHEN HERRINGTON,
MORRIS HERRINGTON,
C. R. HERRINGTON.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

We are willing to certify that the machine we purchased of Wm. Brown, of Battle Creek, Mich., this season, is one of R. T. Merrill's Double Milled Separators, patented April 8, 1851, and is the most perfect machine for durability, doing the work fast and perfect, and not wasting the grain that we ever have seen. We have used the Pitts and other patents, and they are not to be compared with the Double Milled Separator. We can fit for market and not waste the grain, one bushel per minute; and thrash and fit for market, from 1800 to 2500 bushels per week; and have used this machine for six weeks, and expended only one shilling for repairs in the time, and that for one tooth.

Liberty, Sept. 3, 1853.

GILBERT RHOADS,

I am also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand several sorts of

HORSE POWERS

of the most approved patterns, and a great variety of Agricultural Implements, such as Star Bucks Plows Nos. 4, 5, 20 and 21. A. Smith's, Jointer Plow; Curtis' Iron beam Plow, Nos. 4 and 12.

Breaking up Plows, Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7; Corn Shellers, Mill Castings, Sleigh-shoes, sprocks in variety, and Irons, Wagon-boxes, and

MULEY IRONS FOR SAW MILLS.

all of which will be sold at the lowest possible rate for cash, or exchanged for Pine or Whitewood Lumber, Shingles and Produce.

Battle Creek, Dec. 23, 1853.

WM. BROWN,

By R. T. MERRILL, Agent.

IT NEVER FAILS.

NEWTON'S FEVER AND AGUE REMEDY.

A safe, pleasant and never-failing Remedy, for

FEVER AND AGUE,

Bilious Fever, Chill Fever, Intermitting or Remitting Fever, Bilious Headaches, Indigestion, and all other forms of

Disease arising from the causes which usually produce Fever and Ague.

THE co-partnership of Travers & Newton having been dissolved, Traver's & Newton's Fever and Ague Mixture and Pills will hereafter be put out by me, in my own name, with the addition to the medicine of a powder, which is to be dissolved in water and taken when the fever is on. This perfects the medicine, and renders it at once SAFE, EFFICIENT, and RELIABLE.

The materials of which this medicine is composed are selected with care, and are all known to be of the best quality, and perfectly pure; and the manufacture is carried on under my own immediate supervision.

The directions hereafter will be printed in pamphlet form, and more full; and one of the pamphlets will be wrapped around each bottle, inside of the label.

As an extenuator of that bone of all western climates, the *Fever and Ague*, this medicine has proved superior to any as yet offered to the public.

TESTIMONY.

without measure, might be adduced in its favor, but is deemed unnecessary. A trial is what is desired.

Price reduced to one dollar per bottle.

For sale in Detroit by T. & J. Hinchman, and in the country by druggists generally.

R. C. NEWTON,
Port Huron, St. Clair Co., Mich.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLIES AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—Leonard Scott & Co., New York, continue to republish the following British Periodicals, viz.—

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative.)

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig)

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the year 1854. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and the ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away.

Arrangements are in progress for the receipt of early sheets from the British Publishers, by which we shall be able to place all our reprints in the hands of subscribers, about as soon as they can be furnished with foreign copies. Although this will involve a very large outlay on our part, we shall continue to furnish the Periodicals at the same low rates as heretofore, viz.—

Per ann.

For any one of the four Reviews.....	\$3 00
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LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

54 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

N. B.—L. S. & Co. have recently published, and have now for sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and Prof. Norton, of Yale College. New Haven, complete in 2 vols. royal octavo, containing 1600 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price in muslin binding, \$6.

⚡ This work is not the old "Book of the Farm," lately reissued and thrown upon the market.

CHOICE POULTRY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 100 pairs of Brahma Pootra Fowls. Also Shanghaes, Cochins-Chines, and Tolton Grays—all warranted.

Utica, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1853.

THOS. WRIGHT.
oct3m

"NO WAR, NOR BATTLE SOUND!" BUT PENSIONS, BOUNTY LANDS, &C.

ALL widows of all officers, and all soldiers of the Revolutionary war, are (by an act of Congress, approved Feb. 3, 1853,) entitled to a pension "for life" of the same amount their husbands drew or would have drawn had they applied. Heretofore, none were entitled only those married previous to January, 1800. Widows and orphans who have drawn FIVE YEARS' PENSION, under Act of July 4, 1836, July 21, 1848, and Feb. 22, 1849, are entitled to "FIVE YEARS' ADDITIONAL PENSION." And all widows and orphans (under 16) who have lost a husband or father in any war since 1790, are entitled to five years' pension (if not received.) Every officer and soldier who has at any time been wounded, or in any way disabled, in the service of the U. S., and in the line of his duty, is entitled to Pension for Life, according to the degree of his disability.

BOUNTY LANDS.—Every officer and soldier who have served as long as "ONE MONTH" in any war of the U. S. since 1790, is now entitled to land, if he has not received it. Every officer and soldier who has served as long as "ONE MONTH" in any war of the U. S. since 1790, is now entitled to land, if he has not received it. Every officer and soldier who has served as long as "ONE MONTH" in any war of the U. S. since 1790, is now entitled to land, if he has not received it.

P. S. We BUY and SELL 160, 80, and 40-acre warrants, and pay best rates. sp 53 ly

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

SHRUBS, VINES, ROSES, DAHLIAS, GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, &C

A LARGE stock of the above, comprising nearly all the standard varieties of Fruits, and most of the novelties in the ornamental department.

The assortment of Shrubs is very complete, including all that is really desirable. The collection of Dahlias is one of the best in the country, and contains the best of the varieties at the English Exhibitions, the past season.

Pompones Crysanthemums, a beautiful selection of these new favorites. See Horticulturist for March.

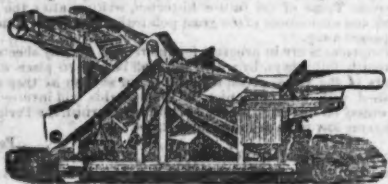
The first premium was awarded the undersigned at the last State Fair held in this city, for the best collection of Roses, Dahlias, Pinks and Verbenas.

All orders through the Post Office, or left at the store of F. F. Parker & Brothel, will be promptly attended to. Catalogue gratis on application.

WM. ADAIR, Detroit, Mich.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTORY,

Corner of Carolina and Third Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.



PITT'S PATENT SEPARATOR,

IMPROVED DOUBLE PINION HORSE POWER.

PITT'S CORN AND COB MILLS, &c.

I HEREBY give notice, that since the extension of the Patent Right on my Machine for Cleaning and Threshing Grain, I have removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where I have permanently located and erected a large establishment for the future manufacture of the above machines.

The separator has been enlarged, improved, and rendered more permanent and durable in all its parts; while the Horse Power, for strength, durability and cheapness of repair, is not surpassed by any in the United States. This Power is warranted to withstand the full strength of eight horses; also, to give as much effective or useful power when driven by one or two horses as any other Horse Power, whether constructed on the Endless Chain or Lever principle. It was put on trial at the great exhibition of Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, at Geneva, in July, 1862, where it received the N. Y. State Agricultural Society's first premium "for the best Horse Power for general purposes."

The Separator, at the same trial, also received the Society's first premium. My machines will thresh and clean from three to five hundred bushels of wheat per day, and other grain in proportion.

Two hundred of the above machines are for sale at the Agricultural Works of the Subscriber, in this city, all warranted to be a better article than can be purchased at any other shop; and if they do not on trial prove to be so, I will take them off the hands of the purchasers at the price they may pay me for them.

I further notify all persons who are purchasing Horse Powers and Separators to be used in California or Oregon, that I will hold them accountable for any infringements of the rights secured to me by Letters Patent in the above machines, as I am manufacturing a Horse Power and Separator expressly designed for that section.

All orders for the above machines hereafter addressed to John A. Pitts, Buffalo, N. Y., will receive prompt attention.

JOHN A. PITTS, Buffalo, N. Y.
The above machines are for sale at Detroit, Mich., and Fort Wayne, Indiana. June-1863

NEW YORK CHEAP JEWELRY STORE.

NO. 55 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT.

L. P. DURKEE & CO., successors to (H. B. Marsh,) wholesale and retail dealers in

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY & FANCY GOODS,

have just received and opened, a splendid assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, Clocks and Fancy Goods, which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

Watches and Clocks repaired and warranted. Mar 53-ly

SMITH & TYLER,

MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Rubbers and Findings, Corner of Woodward Avenue and Larned Street, Detroit, Michigan.

We intend to have on hand at all times a full and complete assortment of goods in our line, both of our own and Eastern manufacture.

Mr. Smith gives his personal attention to all work of our own make, and we use the best leather to be had in the market, and therefore believe there is not better work made in the State, than we are getting up.

We invite all wishing to purchase Boots and Shoes to examine our Stock and prices before buying elsewhere, as we shall use our best endeavors to give entire satisfaction.

Remember our stand is corner of Woodward Avenue and Larned Street. Jan-lyr SMITH & TYLER.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

RICHMONDS & BACKUS would call the attention of their friends and the public to their large and well selected stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

which have been selected with great care, both as to quality and price, which we now offer at as low rates as can be sold in this market.

Our stock of paper is very large, enabling us to furnish Counties and Banks, Merchants and Shippers, Lawyers and Doctors, Mechanics and Farmers, with every style of Paper and Blank Books required to conduct their respective business.

We have increased our material and facilities for binding Music, Periodicals, Miscellaneous and Old Books. All work done promptly, and with neatness surpassed by none.

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New Book and Stationery Establishment.

KERR, DOUGHTY & LAPHAM,

PUBLISHERS AND IMPORTERS,

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WOULD respectfully announce to the Book Trade in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Canada West, that they have opened a Publishing and Importing Wholesale Book and Stationery House in this city, where may be found at all times a full stock of School, Miscellaneous, Law, and Theological Books, Standard Works, &c.

Also a full and complete assortment of English, French, German and American Stationery, Letter and Cap Papers, and all articles in their line, including Blank Work, Slates, Ink, &c.

From our advantages in publishing, we can procure our stock in exchanges with other publishers, and are enabled to sell at exactly Eastern prices, thus saving to our customers their freights from Eastern cities.

To Booksellers, Country Merchants, Pedlars, Colporteurs, Book Agents, and Teachers we will only say, try us, and we will satisfy all that we can furnish goods on as favorable terms as any house in the country.

KERR, DOUGHTY & LAPHAM, Young Men's Hall, Jefferson ave., Detroit. July

FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

THE subscribers offer for sale this spring, a large assortment of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Flowering border Plants, Roses, Bulbous Roots, Asparagus, Pie Plant, Strawberries, Raspberries, &c., upon the most reasonable terms, and they urge upon those wishing to purchase, to call upon them before purchasing elsewhere, as they feel disposed to sell very low. They have a large amount of Trees in a bearing state.

Also—Evergreens, of large size. They are also importing an extensive assortment of seedling Evergreens, Nursery Stocks, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c., a portion of which will be offered to the trade.

Our Nursery is situated two miles from the City Hall, down Fort street. We are publishing a new catalogue, which will be ready for delivery soon after the first of March, and which will be supplied gratis to all post-paid applicants, enclosing a stamp, or upon application to the store of M. H. Webster, Jefferson avenue, or to the store of Hiram Walker, Woodward avenue, Detroit, and at this office.

Trees packed in the best manner and delivered in Detroit, at any place designated; no charge for delivery.

Detroit, February 8, 1863.

HUBBARD & DAVIS.

ANN ARBOR PAPER MILL.

LUND & CHAPIN, manufacturers of Book, Printing Wrapping Paper. Paper of any size and weight made to order on short notice. All orders will receive prompt attention. J. H. LUND.—Ann Arbor, Feb. 9, 1863.—ly C. A. CHAPIN.